2008 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF UTAH

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 2008

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

Utah agriculture enjoyed another excellent year as once again, farm income exceeded a billion dollars and continues an upward trend. Increases in grain prices was a mixed blessing this past year, with grain producers seeing record prices for their product, but livestock owners faced some serious challenges due to high feed costs.

Agriculture plays an important role in our future prosperity. Farming and ranching were recognized by more than 90 percent of our Wasatch Front residents as being an important industry in the future. We are actively working to strengthen agriculture's contribution to the state with programs such as Utah's Own - which encourages consumers to think local when shopping for food. Our programs to improve rangelands not only benefit livestock owners, but they result in far-reaching environmental benefits. Lands that are free from invasive grasses, such as cheatgrass, can prevent catastrophic disaster from wildfires that pollute our air and water.

We wish to thank and commend Commissioner Leonard Blackham and the many partner organizations he works with for the accomplishments made in the agricultural arena. You are invited to take a closer look at Utah agriculture by reviewing this annual report.

Sincerely,

Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Utah Field Office (Utah Agricultural Statistics) and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food are proud to provide the 38th edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both of our Internet sites. Information in this publication is provided to help inform farmers, ranchers, and the public about activities within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and provide a detailed look at Utah's agricultural production. Also included are budgets for helping farmers and ranchers evaluate the potential profitability of various agricultural commodities.

Estimates presented in the publication are current for 2007 production, and January 1, 2008 inventories. Data users that need 2008 production information or additional historic data should contact Utah Agricultural Statistics at 801-524-5003 or at 1-800-747-8522.

State and U. S. statistics are available on the NASS Web page at http://www.nass.usda.gov/. You can find commodity estimates by selecting “Commodity” under the “Find NASS Publications” icon, select the desired commodity, and then select the NASS report wanted. You can also use the “Quick STATS” selection on the home page to access historic data. You will find it quite an interesting way to gather data. The data found can be downloaded as a zipped “.CSV” file and imported into a spreadsheet for your processing needs.

Cooperation from farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses responding to various survey questionnaires is essential to quality estimates. We thank them for their help and willingness to provide individual operation data. We pledge to keep their individual operation data confidential.

Our National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) enumerators collect most of the data on our surveys. I enjoy talking to farmers and ranchers and hearing about their experiences with our enumerators.

Prior year estimates are subject to revision and may have been revised in this publication. Data users should use this publication for previous years’ data and not go back to earlier publications for those data.

The following agricultural Web page sources may interest you.

Organization	Web Page Address
U. S. Department of Agriculture (Includes links to all USDA Agencies)	http://www.usda.gov/
USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service (Plus Census of Agriculture)	http://www.nass.usda.gov
USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics	http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/
USDA - Utah Farm Service Agency, FSA	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ut/
USDA - Market News	http://www.ams.usda.gov/
USDA - Utah Natural Resources Conservation Service, NRCS	http://www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA - Economic Research Service	http://www.ers.usda.gov
Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute	http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/
Fedstats (Statistics from Federal Agencies)	http://www.fedstats.gov/
The Federal Register	http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/
CME Group	http: //www.cme.com/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	http://www.ag.utah.gov/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food - Market Reports	http://ag.utah.gov./markets.html
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)	http://www2.nasda.org/NASDA/
Salt Lake City National Weather Service	http://nimbo.wrh.noaa.gov/saltlake/
Western Regional Climate Center	http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/
Utah Climate Center	http://climate.usurf.usu.edu/
USU Extension Service	http://extension.usu.edu/
Utah Agriculture in the Classroom	http://extension.usu.edu/aitc/
National Farmers Union	http://www.nfu.org/
Utah Farm Bureau	http://utfb.fb.org/
National Cattlemen’s Beef Association	http://www.beef.org/
American Sheep Industry Association, Inc	http://www.sheepusa.org
National Dairy Council	http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org
The Home Page of Agriculture	http://www.agweb.com
Farm Credit Horizons	http://www.fchorizons.com

Richard A. Kestle, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2008 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by

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All Photos – compliments of Diane Garcia

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

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Cynthia Clark, Administrator
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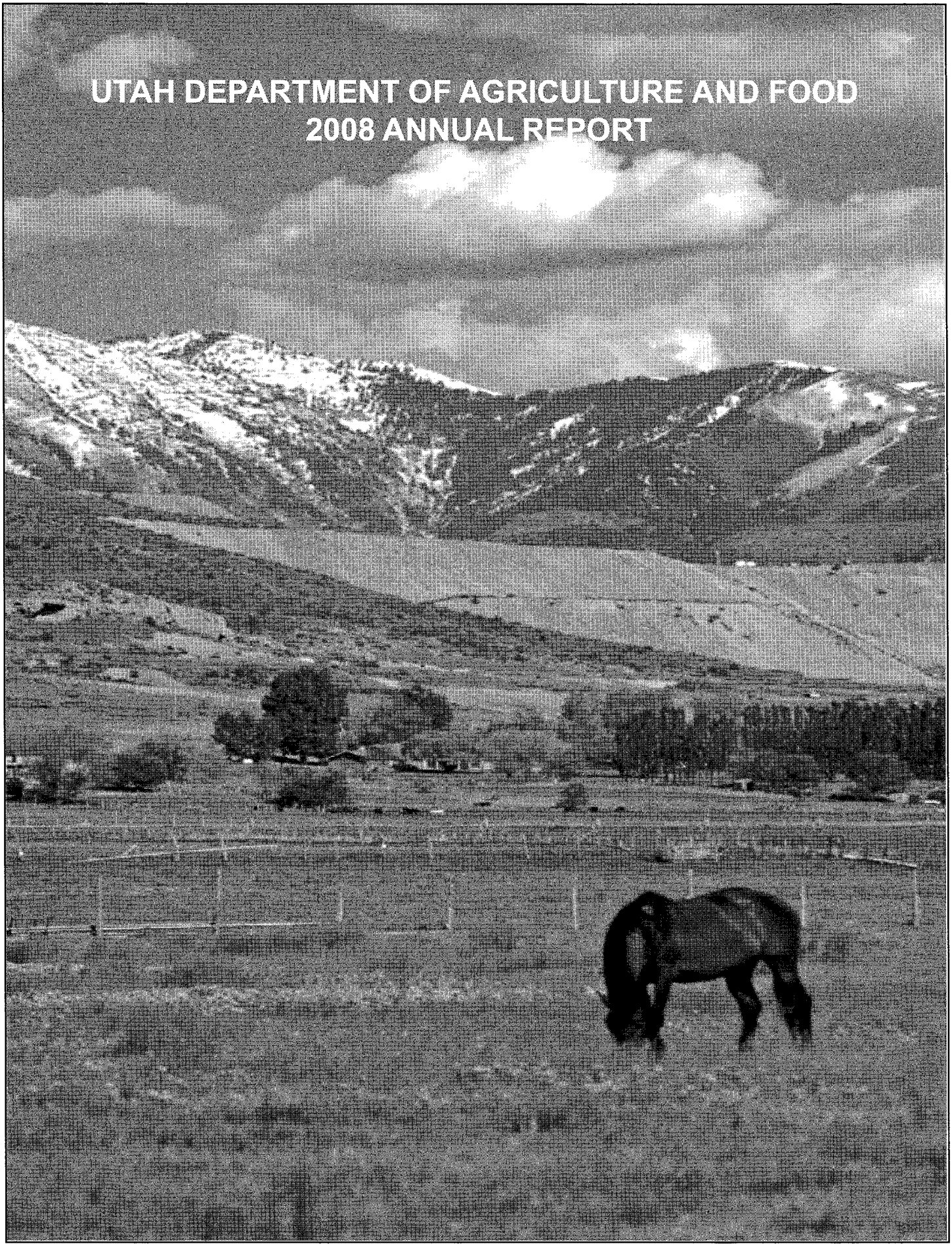
Table of Contents

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Leonard M. Blackham	Commissioner
Kyle R. Stephens	Deputy Commissioner
Kathleen Clarke	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Eileen Frisbey	Administrative Assistant
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Secretary

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
George Hopkin, Director	Conservation & Resource Management
Terry Menlove, Director	Animal Industry
Dr. David H. Clark, Director	Laboratory Services/ State Chemist
Clair A. Allen, Director	Plant Industry
Richard W. Clark, Director	Regulatory Services
Bill Hopkin, Director	Grazing Improvement Program
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security

Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman ..... Mark Gibbons
Utah Darymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman ..... Leland Hogan.
Utah Farm Bureau
Arthur Douglas ..... Utah Farmers Union
William Goring, Jr. ..... Utah Wool Growers Association
Gary Hallows ..... Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Gossner Wheeler ..... Food Processing Industry
vacant ..... Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse ..... Utah Horse Industry
Bill Rasmussen ..... Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Rick Lovell ..... Utah Livestock Marketing Association
vacant ..... Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees ..... Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks ..... Utah Pork Producers Association

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Internet homepage: www.ag.utah.gov - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

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- Administrative Assistant 538-7105
- Deputy Commissioner Stephens 538-7102
- Administrative Secretary 538-7103
- Deputy Commissioner Clarke 538-4916
- Public Information Officer 538-7104

Administrative Services
- Director 538-7110
- Budget and Accounting 538-7032
- GIS 538-9904
- Payroll 538-7121

Marketing and Development
- Director 538-7108
- Deputy Director Local & Int. Mkting..... 538-4913
- Deputy Director Utah's Own. 538-7141
- Livestock & Market News 538-7106

Conservation and Resource Management
- Director..... 538-7177
- Ag Resource Development Loans 538-7030
- Environmental Quality 538-7175
- Environmental Quality Information Specialist 538-7098
- Conservation Commission 538-7171

Grazing Improvement Program (GIP)..... 538-4927

Animal Industry
- Director 538-7166
- State Veterinarian 538-7162
- Animal Health 538-7162
- Animal Identification (Brands) 538-7166
- Aquaculture 538-7029
- Elk Farming 538-7137
- Meat Inspection 538-7117

Chemistry Laboratory
- Director 538-7128
- Bacteriology Laboratory 538-7129
- Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory 538-7134
- Meat Laboratory 538-7132
- Pesticide Residue Laboratory 538-7135

Plant Industry
- Director 538-7180
- Entomology 538-7184
- Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection 538-7183
- Seed & Feed Inspection 538-7187
- Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT) 392-2292
- Insect Infestation Emergency Control 538-7180
- Noxious Weeds 538-7183
- Pesticides/Fertilizers 538-7188
- Seed Laboratory 538-7182

Regulatory Services
- Director 538-7150
- Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn. 538-7151
- Dairy Compliance 538-7145
- Egg & Poultry Compliance 538-7144
- Food Compliance 538-7149
- Meat Compliance 538-7144
- Metrology (measurement) Laboratory 538-7153

Commissioner of Agriculture and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

Greetings.

Thank you for your interest in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. Our agency has now entered its 8th decade of service to Utah's farmers and ranchers as well as the millions of consumers who enjoy a supply of safe and nutritious locally grown foods.

This year our department made great strides in a variety of fronts; from fighting off a serious Japanese beetle infestation in an urban neighborhood to undertaking an unprecedented effort to rehabilitate livestock grazinglands destroyed by the state's largest wildfire. The common thread that ran through these projects was that they were accomplished through partnerships. Working together, our citizens, along with local, state and federal agencies accomplished more than we could have individually. This annual report offers some specifics about those projects on the following pages.

A lot changes over a period of eight decades. With that in mind the department undertook an effort to re-evaluate how it meets the needs of agricultural producers and the public in the 21st century. We created a new strategic plan that values preserving Utah's agriculture heritage, healthy productive land, safe wholesome food, and sustainable agriculture to name just a few. Considering the challenges that a global food market brings we view ourselves as the guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

Our eight divisions are staffed by experienced and caring people who are devoted to public service and customer satisfaction.

I invite you to read through our annual report, either here or on the Internet, and discover the many services our Department of Agriculture and Food provides.

Sincerely,

Leonard M. Blackham
Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

Internet version at: www.ag.utah.gov/AnnualReport.pdf

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the Department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

We will promote the responsible stewardship of our state's land, water and other resources through the best management practices available. We will promote the economic well-being of Utah and her rural citizens by adding value to our agricultural products. We also aggressively seek new markets for our products. And we will inform the citizens and officials of our state of our work and progress.

In carrying out that mission, Department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Regulation

Department operations help protect public health and safety as well as agricultural markets by assuring consumers of clean, safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and measured or weighed products. This includes products inspected by UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the Department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

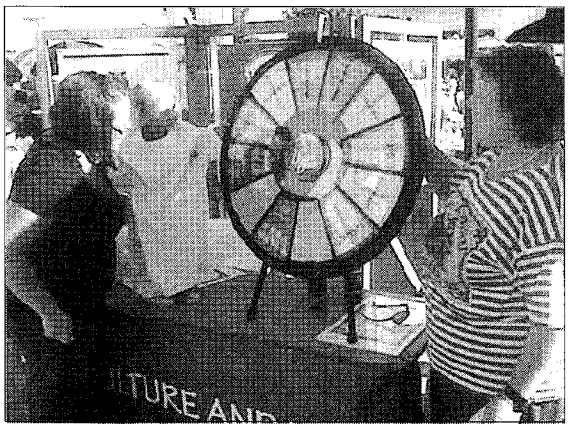
This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

Conservation

Through its variety of programs in this area, the Department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

Marketing and Development

UDAF marketing section strengthens Utah's agriculture and allied industries financially by expanding present markets and developing new ones for Utah's agricultural products, locally, in the United States, and overseas as well. It also helps develop new products and production methods and promotes instate processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.



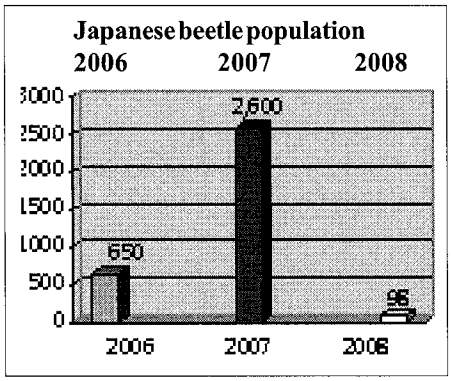
Utah's Own "Big Wheel Giveaway" promotion at the Utah State Fair attracted hundreds of children and parents who had fun and learned about agriculture. Prizes, including Utah's Own T-shirts, were won by contestants who correctly answered a question about agriculture, then spun a wheel to see what prize they won. Nearly 3,000 shirts were given out during the fair's 10 day run. UDAF's Margaret Grochocki (right) helps a mother and her daughter win a T-shirt.

Commissioner's Office

The Department made strides on a variety of fronts this year, from successfully combating a serious Japanese beetle infestation in Utah County to undertaking an unprecidented effort to rehabilitate livestock grazinglands destroyed by the state's largest wildfire. These and other projects succeeded thanks to the partnerships that were developed with citizens, organizations, and state and federal agencies.

This Fall, Commissioner Blackham was elected Second Vice-President of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA). NASDA is an organization made up of the 50 state departments of agriculture whose mission is to represent and promote the American agriculture industry. As vice-president, the commissioner will eventually host the organization's annual meeting in 2011.

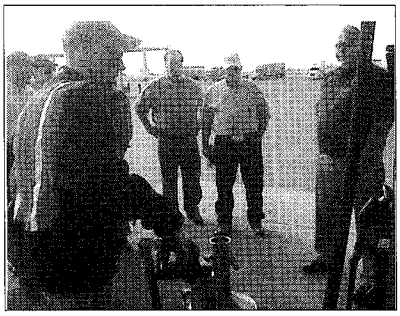
The Japanese beetle eradication efforts made significant progress this year by reducing the insect population by 95 percent. The number of beetles detected this summer numbered 98, compared with more than 2,500 detected the previous year. The beetle is a highly destructive insect that damages lawn turf and flowers, as well as trees and shrubs. An infestation was discovered in Orem in 2006. Since then the UDAF initiated a public education and treatment program that focused on community input and participation. The program is expected to continue until no beetles are detected in consecutive years following treatment.



Working with the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD) the Department secured major reinforcements from the Utah Legislature for the war on cheatgrass. Senate Bill 89, authored by Senator Dennis Stowell (R) Parowan, established the Invasive Species Mitigation Fund and set aside $2 million to fund range projects intended to limit the size of wildfires and improve the quality of Utah's range lands..

A significant portion of Utah's range is being invaded by fast growing annual grasses, such as cheatgrass, that negatively impact livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. A total of 10 projects located in nine counties received funding for the range improvement projects.

The high price of gasoline this past summer prompted Governor Huntsman to call on the Department's Weights & Measures program to increase its scrutiny of retail gasoline pumps. The program tests pumps for accuracy to protect both the consumer and the retailer. The increased inspections were among several topics discussed during a legislative field day the Department sponsored for a dozen members of the Ag. and Natural Resources Appropriations Committee.



Utah Legislators watch a department inspector perform a check of fuel pump accuracy at a service station in Box Elder County. The UDAF was one of two agencies asked to increase scrutiny of the gasoline industry in the state because of high prices at the pump.

Administrators and managers undertook a nine-month long effort to create a strategic plan to carry the Department into the future. The intent was to assess the condition of agriculture in Utah along with consumer needs and determine whether the UDAF's existing programs were in line to meet those needs. After gathering input from more than 500 stakeholders, the Department crafted a strategic plan that is intended to address the most pressing issues affecting agriculture, the public and the Department. The four priority areas to be addressed are:

1. Improve communication and public awareness of agriculture.
2. Build partnerships and advocacy. Develop leadership.
3. Safeguard our food supply, ensure food safety.
4. Conserve Utah's land and natural resources.

In addition to these four priorities, the Department established the Vision to be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture. Our Mission is to promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply. We Values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Deputy Commissioners

Kathleen Clarke
Deputy Commissioner

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Kathleen Clarke is responsible for overseeing the conservation programs at the Department and is the key contact for interagency partnerships and programs that focus on enhancing the health and productivity of Utah's public and private lands.

Kathleen works to expand watershed and range restoration programs, and to develop improved landscape level management practices and partnerships. She will also work with the Executive Team at UDAF to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the role agriculture plays in our "quality of life" in Utah, both for the production of food and fiber but also in the stewardship of Utah's priceless lands and natural resources.

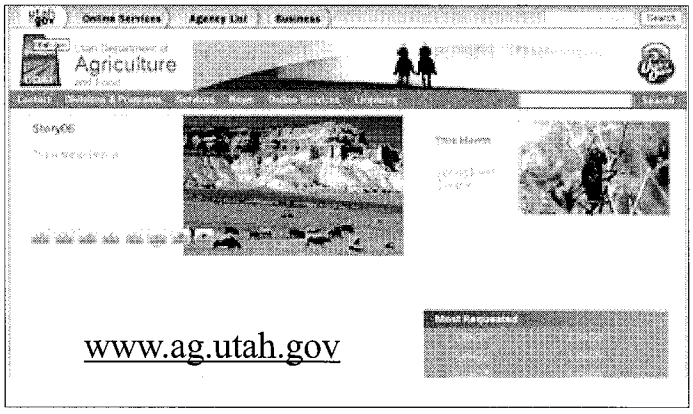
Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. Is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all Department Administrative Rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of our performance.

Public Information Office

The office of Public Information is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes various brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages as well as creates displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. The office has added video-tape capabilities to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at http://ag.utah.gov/UDAFVideos.html.

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Food safety inspection recalls, Grazing Improvement Program, Healthy Landscapes, Japanese beetle eradication program, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

The Public Information Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food. A complete list of UDAF news releases is available at: http://ag.utah.gov/pressrel/agnews.html.



The Information office is in the process of converting the agency's web page to a new, more interactive design. The Internet will help the UDAF tell agriculture's story.

Agriculture Mediation Program

The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 33 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

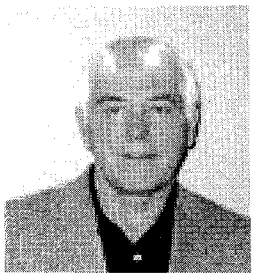
Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel to address loan problems and disputes before they grow to be too much for the producer to handle. The legislation will continue to authorize funding of the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program for five years. Mediation provides a neutral, confidential forum to discuss complex issues and build strong working relationships with producers, lenders and government agencies.

Agriculture in the Classroom

The mission of Utah is to increase agricultural literacy in Utah by developing a program that improves student awareness about agriculture and instills in students an appreciation for our food and fiber system. This program is necessary because agriculture affects our quality of life and our environment.

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.

Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health, and thereby improve Utah's livestock industry.

Mission: "Improving the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds for the benefit of all"

Goals:

- Secure the future of livestock grazing as the primary tool to enhance/preserve healthy rangeland resources, open space, and rural communities/economies.
- Enable the UDAF/UGIP to help ranchers communicate their concerns regarding grazing policies to the BLM, USFS, EPA, and other federal and state agencies.
- Create a grassroots advisory board system where ranchers' concerns and needs are consolidated into a strong and unified voice.
- Build trusting relationships with potential partners interested and influential in rangeland resource health. Participate with partners in PR, communication, and outreach to portray the value of livestock grazing to the public and policy makers.
- Make cost-share grants available to ranchers for rangeland improvements
- Improved management by objectives and monitoring for greater profitability and rangeland health.

GIP

- **Strengthen Utah's livestock industry**
- **Improve rural economies**
- **Enhance the environment**

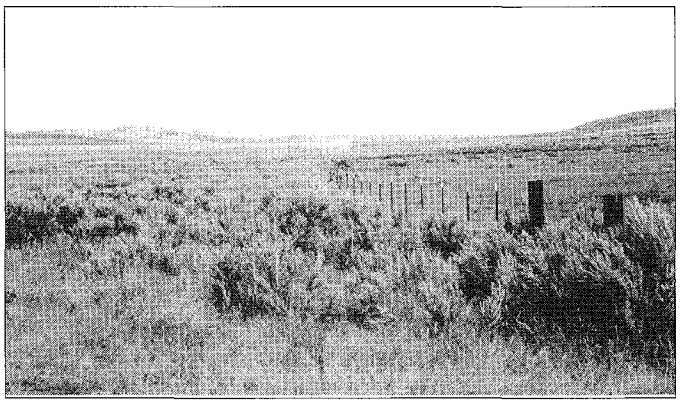
The program is directed by Bill Hopkin, a lifelong rancher and former manager of one of the state's largest cattle ranches. In addition to Bill, a staff of Range Specialists located in five regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues. The program provides grassroots opportunity for producers to participate through five regional advisory boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board.

The five regions and their UGIP coordinators are as follows: Northwest, Troy Forrest, (435) 257-5403; Northeast, Jim Brown & William Merkley, (435) 722-4621; Central, Tom Tippets, (435) 283-4441; Southwest, Randy Marshall, (435) 438-5092; Southeast, Dave Cook, (801) 647-3545.

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants that will improve grazing management and rangeland resource health are planned and implemented at the regional level where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. During the short life of the program over $4 million in UGIP money has been obligated to such projects. Matching funds from producers, NRCS, BLM, USFS, SITLA, DWR, and other sources, amount to $nearly $9 million, making a total program investment of about $13 million. Most of the money is focused on projects to improve grazing management such as livestock water and fences to enhance time control grazing. Guided by a formula developed by NRCS, we estimate that the total rangeland benefited by the program exceeds 775,000 acres.

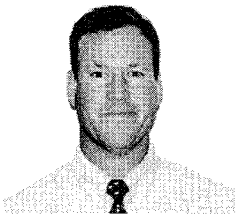
As one of the 15 members of the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UtahPCD), the UDAF/UGIP played an important role in acquiring over $2.5 million to provide seed to rehabilitate blackened lands resulting from the 2007 wildfires. Cooperation between state and federal agencies and landowners brought wide spread attention to the Utah Partnership.

UDAF/UGIP believes that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will bless the lives of every Utahan.



The fenceline above separates an area of livestock grazed rangeland (right) from ungrazed on the left. The grasses on the right are healthier and more plentiful. They are also more fire resistent and help retain more water in underground aquafers.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Linnell
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the US Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including Federal appropriations and State General fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a State tax nicknamed the "head tax" because it is assessed per head of livestock. Individual producers, livestock associations, and counties also make voluntary contributions to the program to pay for contract helicopter flying.

Coyotes remain the largest single predator species in Utah, both in population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring as cattle calve. In the absence of predator management, calf losses could exceed 5% for the producers suffering losses, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer range on the mountains, and on winter range in the deserts. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

Cougars and bears are also a significant predator of sheep, especially in the summer when sheep are grazed in the mountains. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, about 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented on a corrective basis, and does not begin until kills are discovered and confirmed. In order to limit losses caused by cougars or bears, the WS program must be prepared to respond quickly when killing occurs.

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2008 the program worked in 20 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 3 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting areas specifically to protect wildlife resources. WS also provides protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed to assess the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

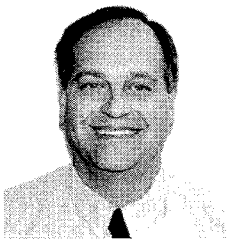
Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to assure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

The WS program plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife-borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza. The WS program has assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia, West Nile Virus, and raccoon roundworm monitoring around the State, and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. In 2007, WS established a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies. Because our personnel are located throughout the State and are experts in back-country work, our help is often solicited in recovery of disease samples and even in human search and rescue missions.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife caused damage throughout the State. In Salt Lake County, WS operates an urban wildlife damage program which helps businesses, home owners, and public institutions with wildlife problems. Raccoons and skunks cause significant problems and WS provides technical assistance to prevent problems, as well as assisting in the removal of individual animals causing damage. Urban waterfowl, such as mallard ducks and Canada geese cause damage to landscaping and are a human health and safety concern. WS also conducts disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, place a high intrinsic value on wildlife. In order to maintain healthy populations of wildlife and concurrently sustain productive agriculture, a professional wildlife damage management program must be in place to mitigate the damage while protecting wildlife populations. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that need.

Administrative Services



Stephen Ogilvie
Director

Financial Services Section

The Division of Administrative Services provides support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by state finance and the state auditor's offices. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking more than 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Risk Management

The Department's Risk Committee meets quarterly to review liability issues. State Risk Management Division annually inspects offices leased by the Utah Department of Agriculture and provides recommendations that will assure conformance with applicable safety standards and fire code. The Department's Risk Committee recommended that letters be sent to leasors that are out of compliance with the audit. The Accident Review Committee is required to notify drivers who have had preventable accidents to take driver's safety training and/or certification to continue driving state vehicles.

Geographical Information System

Geographical Information System (GIS) section provides mapping support for Insect programs, Groundwater, West Nile Virus, and Homeland Security data collection along with many other programs. We are working with Department of Technology Services (DTS) in updating our web page.

Other Services

The division provides building security & surveillance, mail distribution, audit services, asset management, surplus and many other services.

Examples of Cost Efficiencies Implemented

· Employees in two divisions are now entering timesheets online. Saving office support time to enter each timesheet.
· All paycheck and earning statements are mailed. Saving pickup and distribution time.
· Cash deposits are picked up three times a week by a secured vendor which saves employees time in making daily deposits.
· Proposed plan being developed to meet the Statewide Vehicle Efficiency "Cost Efficiency Plan" per H.B. 110.

Department of Technology Services (DTS)

In a recent report to the 2008 Agriculture and Food Managers Conference, DTS was able to report that we have saved the agency over $83,000 by increasing services, expanding rural desktop support, enhancing our data recoverability, and eliminating the need to replace 2 file servers in 2009.

Some of this was accomplished last November by moving agency data and applications on three file servers to a single server slice on clustered servers in the Capitol computer center. That move alone increased our server uptime, email availability, and successful backups to 100% while eliminating downtime due to an occasional power failure. We began using Remedy as our help desk software which provided all employees the ability to report problems 24x7 and rural employees a toll free support number.

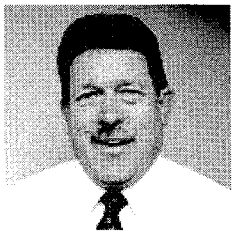
Moving to the clustered servers also allowed us to back up our data to Richfield and enjoy 5x10 server administration by CNEs.

Network speeds were increased by putting agency purchased Gigabit switches in the agency and by the DTS enterprise upgrading its inter-departmental infrastructure to Gigabit speed. DTS enterprise wide infrastructure changes in the late spring eliminated the need for rural Agriculture and Food employees to drag their equipment to the Salt Lake City office for diagnosis and repair. This saved the agency mileage, per diem, and lost productivity on the part of those rural employees.

Beyond this DET enhanced the agency's Food Sanitation Management System with a client that allows food facility inspectors to do inspections on laptops and transmit the inspection data to a central database daily.

DTS staff at Agriculture and Food enhanced the Online Livestock Brand lookup, changed the online License Lookup to use live data and added the ability of licensees and authorized agency employees to view full license information instead of just a summary of licenses that was updated every month or two. Dairy inspection and analysis was enhanced and numerous other agency applications were enhanced and maintained.

Animal Industry



Terry Menlove
Director

Animal Industry

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:

1) Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
2) Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
3) Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4) Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5) Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – License and regulate to prevent the spread of disease and genetic mixing.
6) Diagnostic Labs - disease diagnosis and surveillance.

Major accomplishments in these areas during the past year are as follows:

Animal Health

Disease free status was maintained in the following disease categories:

- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Scabies
- Pseudorabies
- Salmonella pullorum
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring programs that have continued from prior years include those for heartworm, equine encephalitis, equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., West Nile Virus, BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. The Division has actively promoted various animal health programs. Division veterinarians met with the various livestock and poultry producer groups, farm organizations, veterinary associations and other groups in the state to receive input concerning their needs and to acquaint them with the following programs:
West Nile Virus Surveillance: The Division participated in a West Nile Virus Surveillance program in partnership with the Utah Department of Health, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association. The Division of Animal Industry role was to promote and monitor surveillance for WNV in horses. The Division paid for the laboratory cost of testing suspected cases and 18 horses were diagnosed positive for WNV, down from 67 the previous year. This was accomplished with a grant from the Utah Department of Health.

Trichomoniasis testing: Over 17,600 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. Testing identified 67 infected bulls. This program is mandated by the legislature.

Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program : An annual training session for Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program participants is offered and semiannual farm visits are made by Division veterinarians to certify the farms.

Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program ; USDA funding of the Johne's Disease Control Program was cut again from $52,442 in 2006 to $20,600 in 2007. Division veterinarians have certified private veterinarians to perform risk assessments and develop management plans for participating herds and paid for testing. Participation in the program has slowly declined in the last 3 years as funding has decreased from a high in 2005 of $110,000 to present levels. Future funding cuts are a reality.

National Poultry Improvement Plan and Hatchery Inspections: The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the state. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

Avian Influenza Surveillance and Response Plan: The threat of Pandemic Influenza in recent years has enlarged our focus on poultry programs in general and Avian Influenza in particular. The plan has been revised, implemented and practiced. Industry partnerships have been strengthened. Response equipment (Avi-Foam) has been purchased to improve our response capabilities.
Livestock Imports: The Division veterinarians monitored livestock imports into the state by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated, and citations were issued. Over 17,000 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement of animals are received from non-Utah veterinarians yearly. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement to other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.
Licensing: The division is responsible for licensing hatcheries, qualified feedlot operators, and swine garbage feeders in the state. The number of hatcheries in the state slightly decreased in the game bird industry.

BSE Inspections: The Division has maintained a cooperative agreement with FDA to monitor 50 licensed feed manufacturers in the state for enforcement of the ban on feeding meat and bone meal to ruminants. This is an important fire-wall to prevent the amplification of Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE) in our cattle population.

Emergency Response: Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2006. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases being introduced to the state make this a top priority. Training has been obtained for five Division veterinarians as foreign animal disease diagnosticians. They have gained practical experience in volunteering to respond to disease outbreaks such as the foot and mouth disease outbreak in Great Britain and the exotic newcastle disease outbreak in California. The Division was successful in obtaining federal funding for developing a mobile emergency response capability. The Division has offered training and consultation in bio-security measures to various groups and state agencies.

Livestock Auction Markets: The Animal Health section has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in furtherance of our disease control and monitoring programs. The program is administered by the division, using private veterinarians on contract with the state. More then 300 weekly livestock sales conducted by six licensed and bonded sale yards in the state were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also provided oversight for veterinarians and technicians involved with brucellosis vaccinations.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Program added three more establishments to the program during the past year. These include one slaughter plant and two processing plants. It also brings the total T/A plants in the state to sixteen. Constant change within the Meat Inspection Program on the national level necessitates training of inspectors and plant owners that is real and ongoing. The Utah program is considered equal to the federal meat inspection program. We currently have 4 State Slaughter Plants, 18 Plants that are slaughter/processing, 13 plants that are processing only, and 13 T/A plants. This gives a total of 49 official plants. We also have 34 custom exempt plants for a total of 83. The 2006 Legislature approved an additional hiring of an FTE to keep up with the additional meat establishments that have been added over the last couple of years.

During the past year Utah received a state program review conducted by FSIS Federal State Audit Branch. This review included onsite reviews of our meat inspection plants, and a detailed review of the overall program. We received our "equal to" status which confirms to the citizens of the state that they are eating safe and wholesome meat products.

The Interstate Shipment Bill passed this year as a part of the farm bill. This new law will not have a big benefit on Utah as plants have already had the opportunity to participate in interstate shipment through the T/A program. Talmage/Atkin or T/A plants can ship meat interstate.

In addition to FSIS, we are required to conduct our own Food Safety Audit in every plant once every two years. The audit takes from one to two weeks to complete by one of our Enforcement Investigative Analysis Officers.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that slaughters or handles carcass beef had to write a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulations that the small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection Program personnel have tried to help these small business owners as much as we can to make sure they understand what it takes to remain in compliance.

We have increased testing meat products for pathogens from 390 in 2007 to 1050 in 2008. We have not had any positive findings for any pathogens in the last year. We believe this to be in part to plant management, HACCP programs and increased awareness of sanitation practices.

We have been participating in an outreach program with FSIS to assist small plant owners with training in the area of HACCP allowing them to make management decisions that will benefit their business.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau consists of 16 full time special function officers and 49 part time inspectors. Their job is to protect the Utah livestock industry from accidental straying or intentional theft of livestock. In addition to inspecting all cattle and horses at the state's six weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state and going to slaughter.

During 2007, a total of 639,008 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This was a decrease in animals inspected from previous years due to range fires and loss of grazing land. It was noted that the same number of producers were in operation, and that ranchers have had to cull deeper into their cow herd. Stray Livestock worth an estimated $1.3 million was returned to their proper owners. Brand renewal was conducted in 2005 in Utah. Each brand owner received a renewal notice from the Department and those renewing their brand received a laminated wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. 20,000 brands and earmarks were renewed during the 2005 year. A brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. It is also found on the department web site. In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new National Animal Identification

System, where each livestock owner will be issued a premises I.D. number. This number was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. 1,100 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2006 making a total of

9,500 premises recorded. Utah ranks 5th in the nation in percentage of premises recorded.

During the year Brand Inspectors collected $553,000 in Beef Promotion Money. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2006, livestock inspectors collected $86,000 in predator control money. This money, like the beef promotion money, which has been collected by the brand inspectors for many years, will simply be forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port of entry personnel, a livestock inspector was assigned to work monthly in each port of entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state and stolen animals from leaving the state.

A heightened awareness in the meat industry has also resulted in the upgrading of the Farm Custom Slaughter Program to insure the meat derived from home grown, non inspected livestock is prepared under the best conditions possible. The killing of "downer" non ambulatory animals has been eliminated from this program due to the BSE positive cow found in Washington State December 23, 2003.

In September 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in 33 cases of theft and loss of livestock in 19 counties during the 2007 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 41 farms and 9 hunting parks licensed with a total of 2788 domestic elk on inventory. Each elk is individually identified with a tattoo or microchip and ear tag to insure that they can be identified. CWD samples were taken on every animal that died or was harvested to verify a disease free herd.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread and prevents the entry of fish pathogens into Utah. This is done through regulating, inspecting, approving facilities for live sales, entry permits, and licensing facilities. Also, program members work closely with others in disease prevention and control that include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board, pathogen committees, nuisance species and mercury work groups.

Licensed facilities include 22 commercial aquaculture facilities (licensed for multiple species), 104 fee fishing facilities (5 of the aquaculture facilities were also licensed for fee-fishing), 6 brokers, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 3 fish processors. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 22 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, brook trout, brown trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, Arctic char, Gambusia, ciclids, koi, common carp, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, coho salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, and splake.

During the FY there were 46 species requests forwarded by UDAF to DWR for new species, 36 of those were approved by DWR. 6 fee-fishing facilities changed its registration to become licensed by DWR, and 12 fee-fishing facilities did not renew their licenses. During the period, 54 entry permits were issued for 19 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,149,441 fish, 1,800,000 eggs, and 45,920 pounds of live aquatic animals imported into Utah. Total fish and eggs imported into Utah approximated 2,949,441.

Disease-free status was maintained for the following pathogens: IHNV, IPNV, VHSV, Aeromonas salmonicida, Yersini ruckeri, Renibacterium salmoninarum, largemouth bass virus, Ceratomyxa Shasta, SVCV, OMV, CCV, and EHNV. Testing during the year for shrimp viruses (TSV, IHHNV, WSSV, YHV) did not take place, because Utah growers did not culture freshwater shrimp (Macrobrachium rosenbergii) for live sales. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, and other non prohibited pathogens.

Inspection and health surveillance services included 64 onsite inspections or disease surveillance visits. Included in that total were 29 aquaculture facility inspections for approval to sell all species of live fish including trout. 65 water quality tests were conducted at 60 different sites. A total of 1,595 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 12 pathogens at qualified labs: IHNV (1,485), IPNV (1,595), VHSV (1,595), Aeromonas salmonicida (230), Yersinia ruckeri (170), Renibacterium salmoninarum (470), Myxbolus cerebralis (872), LMBV (50), SVCV (1,545), OMV (485), EHNV (1,425).

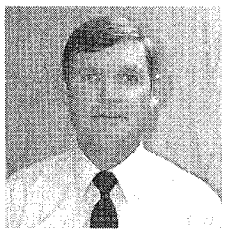
During the period one facility was under a temporary hold order due to whirling disease (WD) contagion. Three facilities had quarantines released, all of which qualified for such following the passage of Senate Bill 195 and negative testing. Whirling disease was not detected in 39 of the 45 fee-fishing sites surveyed for the parasite.

Fish health approvals and inspections were provided for 15 in-state facilities for live sales of 10 species of aquatic animals including rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, walleye, hybrid tilapia (restricted to out-of-state sales), fathead minnow, Gambusia, brook trout, brown trout, tiger trout and splake. Fish health approvals were granted to 20 out-of-state facilities for 23 species. At the beginning of the FY, eight Utah facilities were licensed and approved to sell trout. At the end of the FY, ten Utah facilities were approved to sell trout.

Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL)

The Department plays a significant role in support of the Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. The Laboratory is located adjacent to Utah State University in Logan, UT with a Branch laboratory in Nephi, UT. Funding for building construction, lease, and maintenance is provided by the legislature through the Department. In addition, certain employees of the laboratory are salaried by the Department. The Department maintains a contract with the laboratory, through the University, to perform certain diagnostic tests of regulatory significance. This cooperative effort between the Department, the University, and the Experiment Station has worked well.

Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. David H. Clark
Director

The Chemistry Division operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The division laboratories provide chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the divisions of Plant Industry, Regulatory Services, Animal Health, and Marketing and Conservation Programs. Most of these samples are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade A Raw Milk and finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. The laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues, and tests to ensure proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our supervisor serves as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) who has jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel also administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. The laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. Tests are performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat, carcass, and surface swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples for herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and/or fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws. The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues in plants, fruits, vegetables, soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested yearly to for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

Commercial Feed (agricultural and pet) samples are tested for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins in the Feed Laboratory. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the state Seed Laboratory. The Fertilizer Laboratory tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements, and heavy metals. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.

Special Consumer Complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination and adulterations. The samples are checked to verify validity of complaint, and if found positive, the matter is turned over to departmental compliance officers for follow-up action.

Ground and Surface Waters are monitored for the presence for pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals and other inorganic elements. Microbiological tests are also performed to help evaluate overall water quality. This information helps provide information on the quality of the state aquifers and develop water pesticide vulnerability studies.

Significant Events:

1. Initiated a food basket testing program, which entails monitoring pesticide residues in fruit and vegetable products produced locally. Nothing was found last year.
2. Initiated testing of raw milk to satisfy the requirements of the new rule.
3. Component testing of quality components (protein, fat, water, solids-not-fat, etc.) in dairy products has shown that the small plants are not doing a very good job of monitoring label guarantees. Most of the time, the values are high (e.g. fat) which could cause health problems and/or a loss of income to the processors.
4. These new programs have resulted in a doubling of the number of dairy tests compared to previous years (Table 1).
5. Continue to find low levels of perchlorates in ground water.

6. Special sample tests continue to increase.
7. The change in milk pesticide testing frequency (year round vs. during the winter) showed no difference in detection.
8. Overall, testing costs showed an increase due to fuel surcharges for supplies and gas cylinders.
9. We are continuing with the process to obtain ISO 17025 laboratory certification.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs in the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

FY	2006 samples	2006 tests	2007 samples	2007 tests	2008 samples	2008 tests
Retail Meat	499	997	571	1,139	448	898
Dairy Products	3,861	12,246	3,000	11,003	2,991	21,230
Fertilizer	170	551	180	621	241	784
Feed	314	1,122	358	1,391	313	1,200
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	18	18	52	67	62	481
Special Samples	39	61	65	128	71	171
Ground Water	764	35,180	827	34,120	562	26,048
Milk Pesticide Residue	333	6,228	108	1,729	156	2,112

Since the labs have been working toward ISO certification, there has been an increase in the number of quality control tests associated with these determinations.

Conservation & Resource Management

George Hopkin
Director

The Conservation and Resource Management Division of the UDAF assists Utah's agricultural producers in caring for and enhancing our state's vast natural resources. Division programs provide financial, informational and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers for conservation or resource improvement projects.

Low Cost Loan Programs

The division is responsible for several loan programs to help the agriculture community and others achieve various worthwhile goals for productivity, efficiency and environmental benefits for the people of Utah. At present the division has portfolios totaling nearly 800 loans, more than 70 active applications and total assets of more than $39.7 million. Loan quality is generally high with low delinquencies and a history of minimal losses. The Loans Section cooperates with two separate divisions of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in managing one loan program, and assisting in administering another. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government. The existing programs are:

Agriculture Resource and Development Loans (ARDL)

This program has the largest portfolio, consisting of about 713 loans and more than $21 million outstanding. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Conservation Commission in cooperation with the conservation districts throughout the State. The purpose of the program is to finance projects for land owners to provide for greater efficiencies in agriculture operations, range improvements, water and soil conservation, disaster assistance and environmental quality. The loans carry a maximum term of twelve years at three percent interest and include a four percent administration fee that goes directly to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to help finance their operations. Loans are funded out of a revolving fund that grows through its net income each year. The program has contributed to Utah's economy and environment by providing millions of dollars for irrigation systems and other projects that are particularly valuable due to water and climate issues that affect all of the West. Producers who receive federal or other grant money to partially finance conservation projects often use the program to finance their cost share portion.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

These programs, funded by both State and federal monies, total about $10.5 million in loans and cash, and consist of 88 loans. The various purposes of the loans are to provide assistance to producers with financial problems with various causes, to assist beginning farmers to obtain farms and ranches; and, sometimes, to help provide financing for transfer of ownership of family farms and ranches from one generation to another. They are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years with amortization of greater terms. Interest rates charged have been five percent or less. These low cost, long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations remain in business. These programs are also operated as revolving funds, and they grow significantly each year as a result of their income and low overhead.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans

This program, which originated in 1996 to meet a 1998 federal deadline for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks is managed for a division of DEQ. Loans are made to property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or other accepted procedures. The portfolio consisted of more than 60 loans totaling about $2 million but has since declined due to slower demand. Loans range in size up to $45,000 for a maximum ten year term at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under DEQ's Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

Conservation Commission – District Section

The mission of this section is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done mostly through the state's Conservation Commission and 38 conservation districts (CD). These entities, authorized by state law, work with many other state and federal natural resource oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits.

This section provides staff support for the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC), which is chaired by the Commissioner of the Department. It is a state policy making board that coordinates, develops and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs. Its voting membership increased to 16 after the 2008 Legislative action that added the director of Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. The UCC directs financial and administrative support to the state's conservation districts, which are unique local district units of state government. CDs are charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil, water and related natural resources. They have the opportunity to direct and influence the local, state, and national land and watershed conservation and development their own programs within their boundaries.

The UCC and the Department are responsible to direct and conduct biennial elections for each of the 38 conservation district boards. This section provides most of the state level staff support for this important election. An election for three of the five positions in each CD was carried out during 2007-08 fiscal year. CD Supervisors serve four year terms of office. Candidates were selected locally by a nominating committee. A new election computer program developed by t he Dept's Information Technology specialists was utilized for this election cycle resulting in significant improvement in cost and efficiencies.

This section, the UCC, the CD's state association – UACD- (see http://www.uacd.org/), and many conservation districts continued to help the Department implement the Grazing Improvement program. They continue to support the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development structure and regional projects. They also helped the Department gear up for the new Invasive Species Mitigation Act/War-on-Cheatgrass program passed and funded by the 2008 Legislature.

Section 319—Nonpoint Source Pollution

The Environmental Protection Agency initiated a proposed consent agreement to poultry, swine and dairy operations to provide a safe harbor from prosecution for possible violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in exchange for penalties and fees that would fund an air monitoring effort at 28 sites nationally. None of these monitoring sites are located in the intermountain west. This resulted in Utah being successful in obtaining special ear-mark funding through USDA to develop methods to quantify air emissions from confined animal feeding operations throughout the state. Contractual agreements are in place with Utah's Division of Air Quality and Utah State University which allows the air monitoring study to be underway at a poultry facility in northern Utah.

The CAFO strategy continues to bring Utah's animal feeding operations into water quality compliance. Cooperators are given the opportunity to address any potential water quality problems using resources and methods that they choose to utilize. Sources for assistance include AFO grants as well as ARDL loans administered by the Division.

The agricultural portion of Utah's EPA NPS implementation grant (Section 319 of the CWA) continues to reap important gains in water quality statewide. Stream stabilization, range and riparian rehabilitation, and irrigation water management join animal waste management as the principle methods. Watersheds such as the San Pitch River, the Upper Sevier River, Upper Weber River, the Bear River and the San Rafael River tributaries are emulating the success of many other watersheds in the state. Local steering committees direct the efforts and resources so that water quality success is most effective and something that participants can be especially proud of.

Nonpoint Source Information and Education

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food continues to administer the agricultural and information and education portions of the state's nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control program, which is funded largely through section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

The cornerstone of the outreach efforts continues to be the quarterly news publication, Utah Watershed Review, which is a resource for land owners, as well as state, local and federal government employees working on NPS issues or watershed projects.

UDAF continues to lead the efforts to put on the annual Utah Nonpoint Source Conference. In 2007, we partnered with the organizers of the Bear River Symposium to hold a joint conference and tour in the Cache Valley. The 2008 conference will be held in Cedar City, and will focus on "Uniting for Watershed Health."

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video production. No new watershed or statewide videos were produced in 2007, however a short video for the East Canyon Watershed Committee's website was completed in mid-2008, and will be posted to www.eastcanyonwatershed.org and www.swanerecocenter.org by the 4th quarter of 2008. Planning has started for a video on backyard/urban farming and potential impacts to water quality.

An emerging focus of the statewide I&E program is consulting with local watershed groups throughout the state to develop outreach strategies and specific campaign plans. UDAF is currently several months into the implementation phase of a project with the East Canyon Watershed Committee. Outreach planning and assessment work is just beginning in three other watersheds: San Pitch in Sanpete County, the Price River Watershed in Carbon County, and Cutler Reservoir in the Cache Valley.

State Ground Water Program

The Department's agricultural groundwater, well testing program continues to grow and flourish. Electronic annual report about the program is available on the Department's web site: http://ag.utah.gov/conservation/groundwater.html.

In 2007, the groundwater-sampling program collected over 400 samples mostly from UACD Zone 5 (South Western Utah). To meet the increasing demand from citizens throughout the state a rotational sampling program has been implemented. Each year one or two UACD zones will be selected as the primary sampling area. It is planned that the program will service the entire state in a five-year period and then repeats. This means that each UACD Zone will be sampled at least every five years.

Samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria. Bacteria continue to be a problem throughout the state with 29 percent of the sampled wells and springs being contaminated with coliform bacteria. The program educates well owners individually and in public meetings as to proper

procedures for well maintenance and sanitation. High salinity or Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is the most prevalent ground-water quality issue in the state. Well owners are instructed through the individual well reports on how to handle this issue.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program – Basin States Funding

The "Basin States" portion of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program generates funds from the basin states to help reduce salt loading to the Colorado River. UDAF manages around $2 million each year in this program to encourage improved irrigation practices in the Uintah Basin and Price San Rafael River basin. This program has grown significantly from the first $350,000 in 1997.

Utah has instituted a "salinity credit" program. This program will allow industry to participate in the salinity program by purchasing salt credits to offset salinity discharges. Industry will not be overly restricted in their economic growth and the Colorado River will be protected because of this program. The program will provide over $1.6 million to improve irrigation in the Price River drainage area.

The irrigation projects are an economic boost to the agriculture in the two basins. Because of the increased efficiencies of the new systems farmers are able to raise higher valued crops and have more uniform production. This program is a great benefit for the entire state.

Rangeland Monitoring Program

The importance of the Rangeland Monitoring Program has been demonstrated as the state has been through five to seven years of drought. Because of the program data is available to demonstrate losses and mange the resource more effectively. During this drought the rangelands of the state have been impacted severely particularly those with sagebrush. The program has been able to document these impacts and assist range managers. The rangeland-monitoring program now has its annual reports from 1996 to 2007 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet (http://wildlife.utah.gov/range/). During 200 the focus was on the Northern region of the state. This includes all or parts of Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Morgan, Weber, Davis, Summit, and Salt Lake counties.

The rangeland monitoring program has developed a new tool for estimating range condition. Range condition has always been subjective; this tool uses data collected by the monitoring team and will be valuable for rangeland managers. The tool can be applied to historic data so that comparisons through time can be evaluated.

Homeland Security

Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

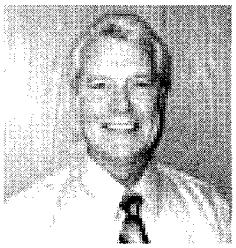
In recognition of the increasing potential threat of agricultural terrorism, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, and maintain awareness to the potential threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life potentially would be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The same holds true for other agricultural pests and diseases. The security of our food and fiber sources is crucial to all the citizens of this great state.

As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by successfully completing a series of four (4) National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line. Each of these key leader positions will now be required to attend further classroom training to introduce/challenge each of them to a hands-on disaster training event. An outline of continued emergency training is mandated by FEMA to keep potential responders at a high level of readiness and training. A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Service, Division of Homeland Security. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP is organized to deliver a maximized resource to the event while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. The COOP provides a roadmap of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event.

Community training events have led the agenda for this past year. Three educational/table top exercise events have been offered to our customers. These Agroterrorism Workshops were well attended and provided excellent opportunities for interactions between all agencies in government as well as private industry and citizen participation. Several more of these classes are in the planning stages for the coming year to target specific audiences and meet their preparedness specific needs.

As a relatively new division to the Department of Agriculture and Food, an experienced past Division Director, Dr Chris Crnich has been leading the foundation formation of the division format. The basic plans and training have been accomplished and exercised. Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. Dr Crnich will lead the Division of Agriculture Homeland Security into the next year with an aggressive schedule of training events to expose UDAF employees to ways they can be prepared individually and as families. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers. This preparation will allow these valued agricultural assets to be available during crisis times when public service workers will be at a premium. The Commissioner's goals are to prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond to any emergency/disaster that may affect the agricultural community and ultimately the economic and social basis of our Utah culture, lifestyle, livelihood, and heritage. There are also plans to present awareness training to the general agriculture community and also to target those special agricultural groups that produce food and fiber products through-out Utah. These special training sessions are proposed to add to past and current training agendas and continue to present the most up-to-date information and risk analysis for our customer base well into the future.

Marketing & Development



Jed Christenson
Director

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's principal reason for existence is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The Division of Marketing and Development plays a vital role in helping the Department fulfill its mission.

Utah agriculture continues to face new challenges of a complex industry, uncertain weather, growing population and greater economic expe ctations. The Division Staff is fully committed to exemplary marketing efforts and economic success for agriculture and rural Utah to meet those challenges. The staff includes Director Jed Christenson, Deputy Directors Richard Sparks and Seth Winterton, Market News Reporter Michael Smoot and Division Executive Secretary Camille Anderson.

The objectives of the Division of Marketing and Development are to raise the awareness of Utah agriculture and food products; and enhance local, domestic and international marketing opportunities. Division goals include increased profitability for agriculture and related businesses; and, fostering a vibrant and healthy rural economy.

Local Marketing

The mission of local marketing is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products within Utah. The "Utah's Own" Program is the major focus to help accomplish this goal. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown right here in Utah. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but depending on the product purchased, it has a multiplying affect of anywhere from two to six times in stimulating the overall economy. The results include a greater tax base, new jobs and an enhanced environment made possible because of the stronger economic situation of local growers and producers.

The Marketing Division has received funding the past three years from the state legislature to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores and several media groups chosen because they are far reaching and meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

Promotional activities are designed to not only reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local, but to allow Utah's Own companies to participate on a voluntary basis. Their products are showcased in ads and sampled at live remotes in grocery stores. This exposure puts a name and face on what are local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn then also buy more goods and services. They hire new employees and expand their facilities and contract other services as they grow their business. The result is a multiplier effect of dollars being spent and re-spent that cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum and growth has been created in the first two and a half years of promoting Utah's Own. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for ongoing funding to continue building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. An interactive Utah's Own website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities.

Another goal of the Division is to encourage policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are mandated to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

Another focus is to help agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. This will be accomplished by helping plan and coordinate annual Diversified Agriculture Conferences around the state in conjunction with Utah State University Extension.

We will also be asking the Legislature for one-time monies that can be awarded as grants to fund research, development and marketing to add value to agriculture commodities. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

The Division is working with existing Farmers Markets to help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. Utah is the second most urbanized state in the country with close access to over two million consumers along the Wasatch Front that have shown a strong desire to purchase

wholesome fresh locally grown produce and value added products. There is also a rapidly growing demand for certified organic and natural products in Utah. The Department's nationally recognized Organic Certification program is complimentary to this growing consumer interest. Meeting this growing market provides new opportunities for local producers.

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The mission of the DomesticMarketing Program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished by implementing most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

The Department works in partnership with federal agencies and marketing groups to promote Utah's agriculture and food products. The Division has the responsibility of working with these agencies such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association. The Division will take advantage of existing programs and matching funds wherever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

The North American Agricultural Marketing Officials (NAAMO) Association was organized to allow state agricultural marketing representatives to share ideas, improve state cooperation and develop new marketing ideas. Utah is a long-time member and has served in leadership roles while participating along with other states and provinces from Canada and Mexico. Valuable information is shared between the states and countries at annual conferences to develop new domestic and international markets. Utah hosted the 2007 NAAMO Annual Meeting in Park City, July 15-19, 2007. Attendees were very complimentary of the meeting content and the beauty of our state as they were able to take several tours and a field trip.

International Marketing

The mission of the International Marketing Program is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies that are interested in investigating new international markets for their products can work with the Division to access a myriad of helpful programs that are touched on below. The Division works with individual companies as well as developing industry specific marketing efforts by providing access to both the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs.

FAS promotional programs include the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and the Market Access Program. It also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international tradeshows.

WUSATA services and activities include export promotion, customized export assistance, a reimbursement funding program, international trade exhibitions, overseas trade missions, export seminars, in-country research, and point-of-sale promotions in foreign food chains and restaurants.

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide food and agricultural projects that would be managed by the Division. These projects can be designed to promote an industry's product in foreign markets that would benefit three or more companies that are not eligible for FAS's Cooperator's Market Access Program Funds. As a participant in the Generic Program in a tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader, occasionally from our Division, helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs. WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities.

Through the Export Readiness Program, WUSATA and the Division has and will continue to provide face-to-face help for a company asking difficult export questions whether export novice or veteran. Export Readiness sessions provide participating companies with two hours of individualized consultative solutions with an international marketing authority with over 20 years of expertise in market entry strategies, alliance building, brand development and product adaptation.

The Department is also a member of the United States Livestock Genetics Export, Inc. (USLGE). Utah livestock producers have developed some of the finest genetics in the world and the Division can assist in the investigation and development of export markets for those genetics. USLGE offers Utah producers a trade organization that coordinates national and international market development efforts for dairy, sheep, cattle, swine, horses, semen and embryo exports.

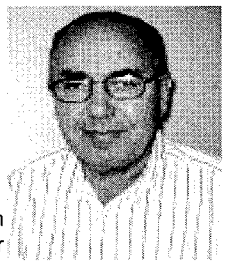
Market News Reporting

Accurate and unbiased commodity price information is critical to agriculture producers and agribusinesses, especially in decision making. To provide this important service and insure the integrity of sales information, the Division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Ogden and Logan on a weekly basis; and also compiles current hay sales information from alfalfa hay buyers and sellers weekly. The information is disseminated through the Department's website, print media, radio broadcast, call in service and summary mailers.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by agreed upon formula to shows that promote youth involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding must be used for awards to FFA and 4H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 14 junior livestock shows were awarded funds based on the number of participants involved in each show.

Plant Industry



Clair A. Allen
Director

The Division of Plant Industry is responsible for ensuring consumers of disease free and pest free plants, grains, seeds, as well as properly labeled agricultural commodities, and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food currently administers fifteen insect and plant quarantine programs, which require inspection and enforcement by the State Entomologist. Effective enforcement demands cooperation with federal agencies and regulatory officials of other states and countries. Quarantines currently in effect are: European Corn Borer, Gypsy Moth, Apple Maggot, Plum Curculio, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Pine Shoot Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Mint Wilt, Red Imported Fire Ant, Emerald Ash Borer, Asian Long Horn Beetle, Light Brown Apple Moth, Phytophthora ramorum and Karnal Bunt.

During 2008, there were approximately 1,710 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomologist. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomologist also responded to more than 300 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2008 are summarized below:

African Honey Bee (AHB)

A survey and detection program for AHB has been in effect for the southern border areas of Utah since 1994, consisting of 125 detection traps. Early detection, supported with information and education, will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the AHB was discovered in Mesquite, Nevada in the summer of 1999. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas.

Apple Maggot and Cherry Fruit Fly

The Apple Maggot survey and detection program in Utah requires the efforts of the State Entomologist, one program supervisor, three field scouts and necessary secretarial help. The program was implemented to provide for our continued participation in export markets. In 2008, six hundred (600), traps were used in the adult survey. Since the programs beginning in 1985, property owners are contacted annually on orchard spray management techniques and removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2008 exceeded 2,000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for several years.

Bee Inspection

The Utah Bee Inspection Act provides for inspection of all apiaries annually in order to detect and prevent the spread of infectious bee diseases. Without a thorough inspection program, highly contagious diseases could spread rapidly, resulting in serious losses to the bee industry in Utah, with corresponding losses to fruit and seed crop producers who are dependant on bees for pollination. During 2008, thirteen thousand (13,000) colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program (CAPS)

The CAPS Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2008, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 25 sites throughout the state where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, seven new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2008 UDAF has targeted 50 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in the state of Utah.

Egyptian Cottonworm and Silver Y Moth are polyphagous feeders that have the potential to infest many of the cropping and horticultural systems in Utah. More importantly, these insects feed on alfalfa, the most important forage crop in Utah (2,200 tons harvested in 2004 worth more than $114 million; Utah Agricultural Statistics 2005). The international and interstate nursery trade is the most likely pathway for the introduction of these insects. In 2008, eighty-seven nurseries were targeted with pheromone traps. Although the results are still pending for this year survey, these insects have not been detected during previous surveys.

Early detection of exotic nematode species and detection of the spread of nematodes of limited US distribution will alert states to new pathways and acts of bioterrorism. Knowledge gained on nematode distribution can be used by states to rapidly implement eradication or management strategies. Negative survey data may also aid states in their ability to export locally grown crops. During 2008 Utah State University is collecting approximately 20 samples per county. Results of this survey are pending.

Cereal Leaf Beetle (CLB)

The CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties, including the nine northern most counties (Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Utah, Wasatch and Weber). Because CLB can cause a reduction in small grain production up to 75 percent, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments, UDAF, in cooperation with Utah State University, conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. CLB Survey in 2007 included counties that have a history of California export, Washington, Iron, Millard, Juab, Beaver, Sanpete and Western Box Elder. No status was changed, although CLB was found in North Western Box Elder County where it had not been detected before. A cooperative insectary program with USU has provided beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by Utah State University and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food into the biology and life expectancy of Cereal Leaf Beetle in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the EAB can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems (USDA 2004). The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2008, UDAF, in Cooperation with USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 50 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Gypsy Moth (GM)

GM were first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time, UDAF has been the lead agency in the administration of a major bio-control program that has had a 97% success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to 0 in 2007. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. In 2008, 2,500 GM traps were placed in 28 counties. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

LBAM was discovered for the first time in the United States in an orchard in Alameda County, California in March 2007. LBAM is native to Australia where it is a pest of economic importance on pome fruits, some stone fruits, grapes, citrus, and over 200 other plant species. Economic injury is seen most often on apple trees where it feeds on leaves and fruit surfaces within a webbed nest, making it difficult to control. It has successfully invaded other countries in Europe as well as New Zealand.

Commercial tree fruit production in Utah represented $25 million in 2005, with apples occupying the most acreage, followed by tart cherries and peaches. The value of Utah's 2005 apple production was $10.5 million (USDA/NASS News Release). The introduction of a new pest could potentially compromise this important industry in the state of Utah.

In 2008, eighty-seven sites were selected for trapping that receive nursery stock from the State of California; results are pending.

Mormon Cricket (MC) / Grasshopper (GH)

Information from the 2007 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey indicates that 128,000 acres infested with MC and 112,000 acres infested with GH. The greatest MC infestation occurred in Box Elder County, small infestations occurred in Uintah, Utah, and Tooele Counties. The ground application of Carbaryl occurred in Box Elder County to protect crop land in Yost and Park Valley. Aerial application occurred in several counties throughout the State to control GH on private land. UDAF and APHIS agree that numbers are down due to the control and treatment programs over the last three years. Large populations of these voracious insects in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 prompted the Governors Declaration of Agricultural Disaster. Although Federal and State funds provided some relief during 2004, but there were still private farmers, ranchers and homeowners left to use their own resources to control the infestation.

For the past five years, disaster declarations by the governor has focused resources, administered through Plant Industry, to provide relief from major infestations of MC (largest since 1930's) and GH. Based on the 2008 MC/ GH survey, we expect economic grasshopper populations to increase. USDA APHIS and UDAF are preparing for cooperative treatment programs to protect vulnerable crop and rangeland throughout the state of Utah. The resources from Congress to control infestations on federal lands have increased to $1,000,000 in 2008 and Federal grant monies remain to assist private landowners.

European Corn Borer (ECB)

Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor ECB in order to keep this damaging insect from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually

conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest. In 2008, 147 traps were placed in eight counties, with no detections of ECB.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is approaching the RIFA with survey and detection trapping, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County is free from RIFA population.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

WVN, a disease transmitted by mosquitoes, first appeared in the United States in New York City in 1999. Over the next several years, the disease was found at epidemic levels progressing east and south across the United States. In 2003, WVN was first detected in the State of Utah. In 2003, a single human case was diagnosed; in 2004, there were 11 human cases; in 2005, 52 human cases and in 2006, 158 human cases and five deaths occurred in Utah. Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the 2004 legislature for control of mosquitoes and has been awarded to counties, Cooperative Mosquito Control Areas and Mosquito Abatement District's to control mosquitoes, the main vector of WNV. In 2005 and 2006, $329,300 was given to various agencies for efforts to reduce the effect of WNV in the state. In Utah, two principle vectors of WNV are: 1) Culex pipiens (the house mosquito) and 2) Culex tarsalis (the marsh mosquito). The major activity period for these disease vectors is from dusk until dawn. Daytime activity is almost non-existent. Birds are the natural hosts of the disease, with humans and horses serving as secondary hosts. The majority of people infected with WNV never develop symptoms. However, a small percentage may develop symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, etc. A more serious form of the disease can occur when the virus infects the central nervous system.

Japanese Beetle (JB)

Utah has a survey and detection program in place to eradicate and/or deter the establishment of JB in the state. In 2008, a total of 3,500 traps were placed in 28 Utah counties; 1,200 of those traps are located within the eradication area of Orem City. As of September 2008, 98 beetles have been detected in or adjacent to the treatment area. This represents a 95 % reduction relative to the number of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities occurring in 2007.

In 2007, UDAF established the JB Decision and Action Committee and declared a state of emergency according to the Insect Infestation Act. The committee approved UDAF eradication plans for the JB. Public hearing meetings were held to inform the public and solicit their help in eradicating the JB.

In 2008, the effort to eradicate JB resumed with a spray project that started in June, which consisted of: one turf application on 580 acres of Orem City residential, commercial, school and recreational areas, three foliar treatments on a total of 680 acres during July and August. The two insecticide products used were Merit 2F (imidacloprid) and Tempo Ultra SC (beta cyfluthrin) to soil, turf, planting beds, and trees. These products are commonly used by lawn care companies to attack the immature and adult beetles feeding on plants. This treatment program will occur at no cost to homeowners. The trapping is also considered a control method. The total cost of the spray project was paid by the UDAF. There were no JB reported outside of the Orem City area in Utah County.

Phytophthora ramorum, Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

A nationwide quarantine and survey was implemented in 2004 by USDA – APHIS due the outbreak of SOD and shipments of nursery stock to Utah and 39 other states. Quarantine actions were taken at 28 local nurseries including sampling and testing in 2004. In 2008, only trace forward inspections of nursery stock from infested nurseries occurred in Salt Lake and Utah counties, with no positive findings.

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act (Title 4, Chapter 13) regulates the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products. UDAF regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders and monitors the applicators that spray or apply fertilizer and take samples for analysis.

Major functions performed in this program in 2007.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	312
Number of products received and registered	3,174
Number of products registered due to investigations	150
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	180
Number of tests ran or analyzed	681
Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2005-6/30/2006)	149,101
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	6
Guarantee analysis corrected	6
Number of inspection visits to establishments	585
Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	6
Number of blenders licensed	42

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2006 are summarized below:

Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	608
Number of feed products registered:	8,822
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	1,201
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	258
Number of violations:	31
Number of custom formula Feed mixer;	38

Pesticide Disposal Program

UDAF plans to sponsor more Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program in the future depending on the Agriculture community needs. Protecting the environment is one of our primary goals. The total amount collected and disposed over the past eleven collections is 201,177 pounds, or 100 tons, from 1993 through 2008. 2008 collected and disposal was 18,576 pounds unwanted and unusable pesticides.

Special Pesticide Product Registrations as granted by EPA

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).
   2003 - 3, 2004 - 0, 2005 - 4, 2006 - 1, 2007 - 0
2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS PERMITS (SLN or 24C's).
   3 - SLN labels filed in 2007
3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP) No requests the last three years

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,031
Number of pesticide products registered	10,182
No. of new products registered as a result of investigation:	106
Number of violations of the Pesticide Act	35
No. of product registration requests by field representatives:	91

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	725
Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	906
Number of violations of the Nursery Act	55

USDA Private Pesticide Applicator Restricted Use Record Survey Program

Number private applicators records surveyed	75
Percent private applicators using RUP products	100%
Percentage of elements recorded as required	100%
Percentage of private applicators without records	0%

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

PRODUCE	Number of Inspections	Pounds Inspected
Third Party Audits (GAP/GHP)1 Packing sheds		
Cherries, Sweet	2	77,400
Onions	168	5,001,650
TOTALS	171	5,079,050

Organics Food Program

The organic food program certified over 112,000 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2008. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. The program continues to certify organic lamb and beef. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for both cattle and sheep. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce being sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

Utah was accredited in 2002 as a certifying agent for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program, and continues to provide services to the residents of our great state. The organic program continues to offer educational opportunities for the local producers and processors in order to upgrade and modify system plans to meet the requirements of the regulations. There are also opportunities for consumers to learn about organic foods and the requirements for organic food production.

Organic participants in Utah

Program	number participants
Organic crops	47
Organic livestock	16
Organic processing	26
Total organic participants	89

Pesticide Enforcement Programs cooperative grant agreement with EPA

UDAF administers the Utah Pesticide Control Act, which regulates the registration and use of pesticides in Utah. This Act authorizes pesticide registration requirements and the pesticide applicator certification program. UDAF is the lead state agency for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). UDAF administers sections of FIFRA under which programs are developed and implemented by cooperative grant agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. UDAF has adopted the national Worker Protection Standards (WPS) Verification Program and distributes WPS Worker and Handler Verification cards to qualified WPS trainers and performs WPS training as necessary.

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has developed an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan. This plan allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and lands owned and managed by state agencies. UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering the plan. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

EPA is working with UDAF to establish a Ground Water State Management Plan as a new regulatory mechanism under FIFRA to prevent pesticide contamination of the nation's ground water resources. The Utah Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan is a state program that has been developed through cooperative efforts of UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides. Annually over 200 wells are monitored for pesticide residue and other containments.

Certification Program

UDAF has entered into a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University Extension Service, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts, UDAF develops and prepares pesticide applicator certification manuals and examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

UDAF enforcement activities include the following: cancellation and suspension of pesticide products, general compliance monitoring, tracking, sample collection and analysis, enforcement response policy, ground water and endangered species pesticide enforcement activities, and FIFRA Section 19 (f) enforcement actions.

Pesticide Inspections and Assignments

Number of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and private:	5,182
Number of pesticide dealers licensed:	100
Number of investigations of pesticide uses:	249
Number of Applicators & dealers record audits	68
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,903
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	39
Number of violations:	116
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. Work performed in FY 2006-2007 is summarized below:

Number of official samples	675
Number of violations determined	63
Percent violations	9.33%
Number of service samples	1,488
Number of seed samples tested:	2,163

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts and seed laboratory technicians conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds; although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

Noxious Weed Control Program

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The Twelve agricultural field representatives located throughout the state made approximately 1,250 visits and inspections. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

1. Retail Establishments
2. Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
3. State Agencies
4. Federal Agencies
5. Utility Companies
6. Private Landowners
7. Hay and Straw Certification

Cooperative Weed Management

During the past several years, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the agricultural field representatives.
2. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

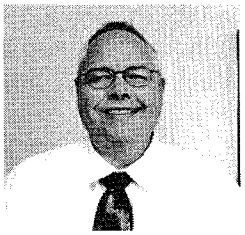
Certification of hay and straw to be free from noxious weeds has become an important part of allowing these materials to be fed or utilized on public lands throughout Utah and other western states. Weed free certification is now required for all hay and straw used on public land. Plant Industry Compliance Specialists performed the following activities in connection with this program:

Inspections in 23 counties
Inspections for 121 producers
Approximately 550,000 hay bales
Approximately 58,000 straw bales
Inspected 9,500 acres for hay cubes and 7,500 tons of cubed hay
Number of Inspections: 167

Grain Inspection

The Federal Grain Inspection Service provides, under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2, Section 2, and under designated authority, grain inspection services are performed by the UDAF.

Regulatory Services



Richard W. Clark
Director

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and 'bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing'. Our staff prides itself in their professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

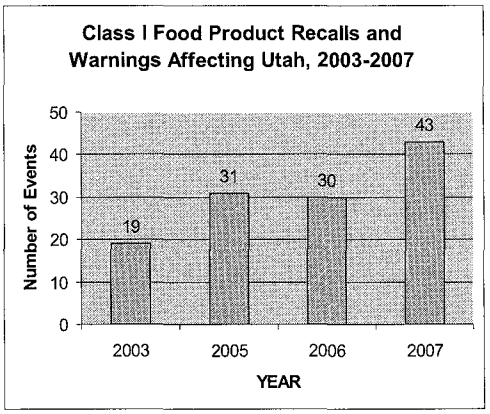
During the past year the Division recorded successes in several areas. First, our employee retention plan has been pretty successful. We only lost one food protection professional to another government or industry competitor. However, we are remain unsuccessful at attracting young people who are qualified into the food protection program. Second, we implemented the Cottage Food Production Operation Program which was authorized by the 2007 Legislature. This activity was absorbed with a minimum of problems. Third, at the request of Utah's shellfish shippers we were able to build a Shellfish Sanitation component in our Food Compliance Program. We subsequently were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a state allowed to ship shellfish to other states. Until then, out of state markets had been closed to our shippers. Fourth, in partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture the Division created a certified Country of Origin Labeling component. Country of Origin Labeling will be an important service to the Utah consumer who wants to know where the food they buy is coming from. As our economy gets more global, this will become an important tool in the consumer's tool kit. Fifth, we implemented new regulations to better protect the public from tainted raw milk. The new regulations and procedures were noticeably successful in preventing raw milk with high bacterial levels from entering the marketplace. Sixth, the Motor Fuel Pump Inspection Program completed an evaluation and implemented new procedures to more effectively utilize our thin resources. Seventh, the State Motor Fuel lab was significantly upgraded and resumed testing of motor fuels used in the state.

Food Safety

Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. Our Environmental Health Scientists conducted 4,044 inspections in the year 2007.

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat, and are a priority for the Division. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to know about, communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective meaner. Recalls consume more and more of our resources each year, reducing our ability to conduct the core function of the program— inspections. During the past year UDAF has met extensively with the Utah Department of Health in order to develop a stronger collaboration relative to communication during recalls and other events where public health and agriculture have mutual interests.

Consumer complaints regarding food have also increased in terms of amounts and complexity. In 2007 UDAF responded to 172 consumer complaints. Modern retail food distribution has changed significantly. The small stores carrying just the basic items have given way to large stores with 20,000 to 30,000 items. Many of these are offered for sale with complicated storage, production and distribution systems. This has changed the way the food system is regulated. Utah has met this challenge by focusing on risk factors that lead to food borne illness. Working together with other groups, like academia and industry creates a synergistic system that amplifies our efforts to educate and protect the consumer.



During the calendar year 2007, six hold orders involving 248 pounds of food were issued. Ten voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 614 pounds of food. The food was then destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

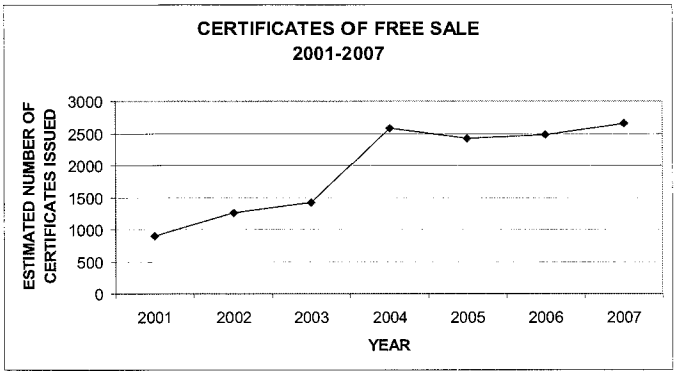
In 2007 the Division was successful in creating an Inland Shellfish component. The component has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry.

The Division was approved by the U.S Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling. This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace originate. Right now the Federal law only pertains to seafood, but this coverage will expand.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of Free Sale are an important service offered by the Division. Many of Utah's manufacturers of food, dairy items and dietary supplements depend on international markets for the growth of their businesses. International markets are important to Utah's economy because they bring outside revenue into the state.

In order to ship products to other nations, our exporters are required by foreign governments to present a Certificate of Free Sale. The certificate assures the other nation that the product was made using current best manufacturing processes, in sanitary conditions, and is safe for human consumption.



EGG & POULTRY GRADING PROGRAM

The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about theses characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA grade shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal. USDA's grading services are voluntary. Egg packers and poultry processors who request this service pay for the services involved.

Program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch

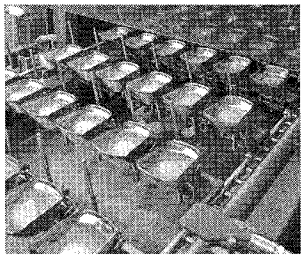
Shell Egg Grading

During the 1930's and through the early 1940's, there was a period of economic depression throughout the world. It was during this time that the poultry industry experienced two developments which had a great impact on the industry. First was the development of the electric forced drought egg incubator. Second was the development and introduction of day-old chick sexing. Even today, technology continues to improve on theses simple developments. These improvements allow Utah egg producers to produce fresh, quality eggs for consumers everywhere.

During 2007, USDA licensed egg graders graded 1,012,067 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). This is a slight decrease from last years record high of 1,023,464 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

Liquid egg continues to be extremely important to commercial users of eggs because of its convenience and safety. It used to be that consumers went to the grocery store to buy ingredients, now they shop looking for items already prepared. As trends continue toward purchasing more and more of our food that has been prepared away from home, the convenience of further processed ingredients in restaurants, cafeterias, food service, and food manufacturing hold promising opportunities for the liquid egg industry.



During the year 2007, 389,435 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs where processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is approximately a 50% increase over last year.

Shell Egg Surveillance

This program deals mainly with egg packers and processors who must register their facility with the Surveillance program. It is not a service but rather a compliance issue that is concerned more with food safety than with grade/quality factors. Product that exceeds Grade B tolerances is retained. T he Surveillance visit (inspection) is done by a licensed USDA Surveillance Inspector. These visits are conducted every three months.

Poultry Grading

All of Utah's five million commercially grown turkeys are raised by 64 independent turkey producers. These 64 growers are all members of the Moroni Feed Co. Cooperative. The Moroni Feed Co. Cooperative was established in 1938 is one of the oldest cooperatives of its kind in the country.

In October of 2006, West Liberty Foods broke ground on a new state of the art processing plant in Tremonton, Utah. This facility opened in August of 2007. This facility produces Chicken and Turkey deli meats and other further processed products.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 85,953,687 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2007. This is a slight decrease over last years 88,544,096 lbs.

School Lunch

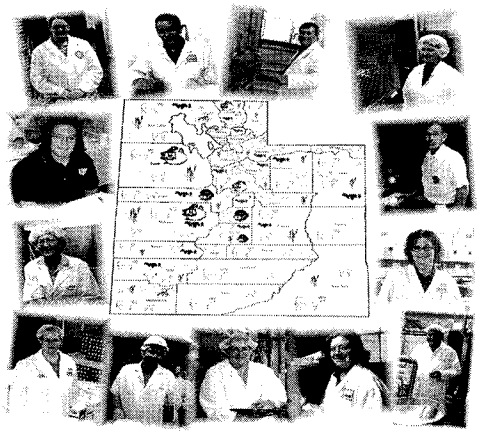
The USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service Poultry Program's Commodity Procurement Branch, purchases approximately 300 million pounds of poultry and egg products, totaling about $250 million each year. These purchases of non-price support

commodities aid U.S. farmers facing poor market conditions due to excess supply. At the same time, they ensure that food donation programs are reliably provided with wholesome, high-quality food. Utah Egg and Poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared. This program is reimbursed by the USDA for the work done in regards to the school lunch program.

Meat Compliance Program

The Meat Compliance Program goal is to control and limit the movement in commerce, of adulterated or misbranded meats. An additional goal is to provide accurate information concerning complex meat laws.

During the calendar year 2007 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,318 random reviews of businesses and 34 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in 9 letters of warning being issued, some including administrative citations. Compliance officers collected more than 400 ground beef samples. The State Chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water the results showed a high degree of compliance. We are pleased that in the recently completed USDA review, the UDAF Meat Compliance Program was found to have no deficiencies.



Charitable Donations of Game Meat

The UDAF partnered with the Utah Chapter of Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry to allow field dressed game to be donated to food banks. This was a trial program, and the first time Utah has allowed this.

Database Program

The meat compliance program was pleased to roll out our new database program which lets us enter, track and follow activities in this program. For example, it will target inspections that are due or overdue. It will also allow for the rotation of assignment, track previous violators or other facilities which we can follow closer. We have also streamlined our activities program. This program keeps a record of all random meat reviews, all Hotels/restaurants, other institutions (HRI reviews), truck wrecks and consumer complaints. This is helpful in evaluating personal and for report purposes.

DAIRY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Added Lactoscope Testing

With Lactoscope instrumentation the Department will check the monthly milk samples for butterfat content to verify that they are in compliance with the respective label claim and CFR standards of identity. In a nation where obesity is the #1 health issue, it is important that consumers who are trying to purchase products meeting their personal nutritional standards have confidence that the product is what the says it is.

Statistics

Like most rural areas Utah's dairy farm population is decreasing. But two new dairies, each well over a 1000 cows, moving into the Central Utah region continues the trend of fewer but larger dairies. The 2007 total of 85,000 is 1,000 cows less than the 2006 total. And the 2006 total of 86,000 cows was a 2.3% drop in the 88,000 cows in the State in 2005.

Total dairy farms in Utah	263 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	85,000 cows*
Total milk production in Utah	1.732 billion lbs*
Production per cow in Utah	20,376 lbs/cow*
Herd average of dairy farms in Utah	304 cows*
Herd average of the Western United States	530 cows*
Herd average of the U.S.	113 cows*

The 1.732 billion pounds of milk produced in Utah in 2007 represents a 0.9% decrease in milk production over 2006 which was at 1.747 billion pounds. Average milk production per cow at 20,376 lbs/cow moves Utah into 10th place on the chart of the 10 top states in milk production per cow, but didn't quite make up for the 1000 cow drop from 2006. Five Compliance Officers perform the daily functions of dairy inspections, sampling, and equipment testing.

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Dairies	260	769
Mmfg. Dairies	3	3
Dairy Processors	77	235
Raw to Retail Dairies	6	14
Milk Haulers	152	125
Milk Trucks	116	54
Pasteurizers	59	161
Total6	73	1361

Drug Violations

Of the 769 Grade 'A' inspections conducted in 2007, ninety (90) of the inspection reports, or 8.5%, reported drug violations. This is down from 14.5% for last year. Twenty (20) dairies had their Grade 'A' permit suspended due to the presence of antibiotic drug residue found in their milk because of drug abuse and misuse 765,964 pounds of milk was discarded in 2007.

*Statistical information taken from the April 25, 2007 issue of Hoard's Dairyman©, generated by statistics from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

BEDDING, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE & QUILTED CLOTHING PROGRAM

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and

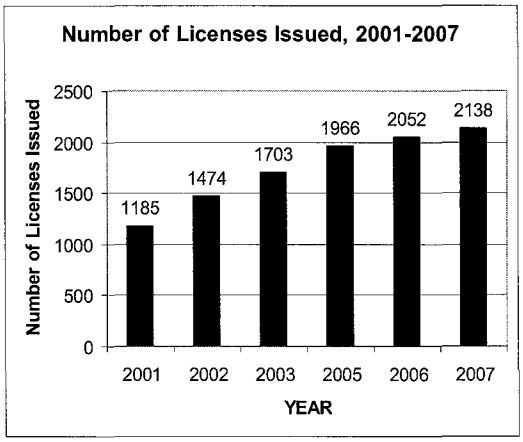
product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state.

Application forms, and other program information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html

In 2007, Utah issued 2,473 licenses which generated $134,020 in general fund revenue. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates.

During the period 2001-2007, the number of licenses issued in the program almost doubled. The program absorbed this workload by cutting back on the number of inspections. Inspection, the heart and soul of the program, were cut to almost none in the most recent year. The 2008 Legislature approved the addition of a full-time inspector for the program, to begin in July 2008. The program will still be short of its approved staffing due to the senior staff member cutting back to half-time.

GREEN" FILLING MATERIAL: Bedding, furniture, and clothing manufacturers can now choose a "new" type of filling material. Manufacturing companies are recycling soda bottles into polyester fiber for use as filling in bedding, furniture, toys, and clothing. This process of recycling waste materials for use in higher-value products is sometimes referred to as "Up-cycling".



Soda bottles are collected, separated by color, melted down, and re-extruded into polyester strands, then made into fabric and filling. The melting process effectively sterilizes the product so that it becomes as sanitary as polyester made from new materials. This process can substantially reduce the numbers of plastic bottles and containers that are currently going into landfills. Already manufacturers are advertising this type of "eco-friendly post consumer" product on the internet.

Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, and increased offshore manufacturing keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising.

FOOD LABELING PROGRAM

The State of Utah through the Utah Code Annotated (UCA) has adopted the regulations promulgated under the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The food labeling program helps manufacturers understand and comply with state and federal label requirements. Truthful and complete label information protects consumers and enables them to choose products that meet their particular health and lifestyle needs. Label reviews help prevent fraud, product misrepresentation, and unfair competition. In 2007, the food labeling program completed an estimated 500 label reviews.

All packaged food items are required to be labeled with the following information before being offered for sale: 1) an appropriate product name, 2) a net quantity statement, 3) a list of all the ingredients in the food, 4) the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and 5) a nutrition facts statement (unless the food qualifies for an exemption from this portion of the label.

Ingredient information is crucial to consumers with food allergies and/or sensitivities or other dietary restrictions. Nutrition information also helps consumers to make healthy food choices. Correct and complete food labels contribute to a safe and healthful food source for all of us. However, consumers are still ultimately responsible to read and understand the label and make choices based on their personal needs. For additional information on food labeling consult the Department's Food Labeling webpage at: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/labeling.html

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES PROGRAM

The Weights and Measures Program regulates all weights and measures of every kind used in commerce and any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring application. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the market place and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. Unannounced inspections are routinely conducted. Weights and Measures also respond to consumer complaints.

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies is also verified by the programs metrologist. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

The Weights and Measures Program completed a project on the Navajo Reservation in collaboration with the Federal Highway

Administration, Navajo Nation, Arizona and New Mexico, checking fuel quality and labeling.

Additional equipment was purchased for our Motor Fuel Quality Laboratory to improve our services in testing fuel quality. Our lab is a necessary asset because it prevents the dumping of poor quality motor fuel into Utah's motor fuel distribution system.
Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.. These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

Consumer awareness has increased due to significant increased fuel prices. This has resulted in several unsubstantiated quality complaints. Discussions have been held with refineries and marketers regarding fuel quality issues. 605 inspections were conducted which included testing 13,763 gasoline pumps and 1,890 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.
1,254 artifacts from industry and 227 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The Utah metrology laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.
128 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States. This conference acts as a source of information and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

Six hundred and thirty price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

A total of 1,291 packaged items were inspected for net content. Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards. Our Weights and Measures Program received training from the National Institute of Standards and Technology regarding current testing methods for checking packaged goods for net content.

Our Weights and Measures Liquid Propane Gas inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. 98 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. 454 Vehicle tank meter, 118 rack meter, and 44 water meter inspections were conducted.

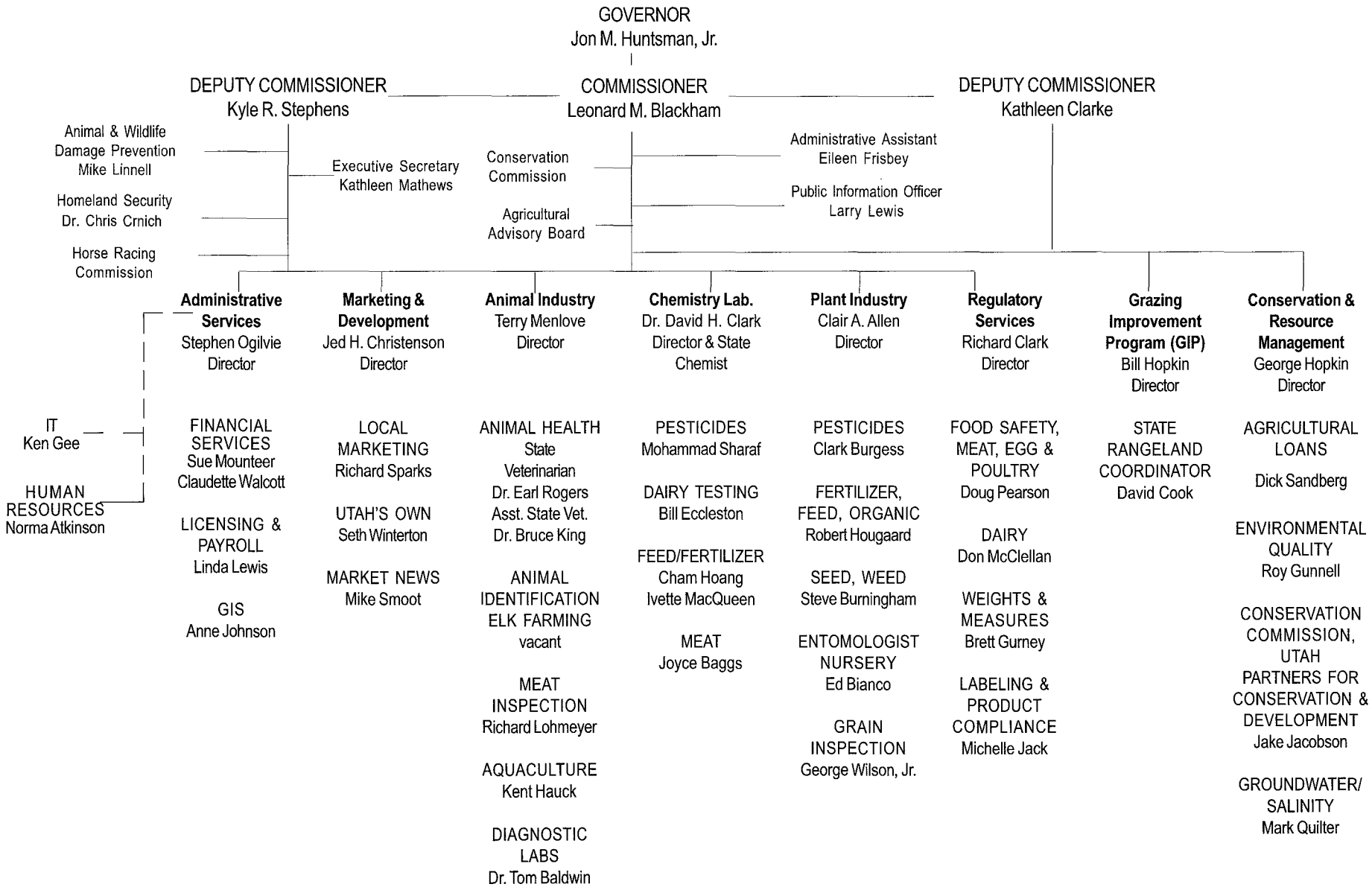
Large-scale capacities are those of 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 683 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,570 large scales were inspected.

Complaints

Weights & Measures inspectors investigated 59 consumer complaints. These complaints were related to gasoline quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, and pricing accuracy of the scanner at the retail check out register.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to commercial transactions is important to a strong economy. As population and industry growth continues, so does the need for business and the associated industry. Along with that comes the need to provide weights and measures inspection service to those affected.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2008

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total, by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
GENERAL						
Number of Farms & Ranches, 2007						
TX	MO	IA	KY	OK	**36**	
229,000	104,500	88,400	83,000	82,500	**15,000**	2,075,510
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2007 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**25**	
129,500	60,000	47,200	45,600	45,000	**11,600**	930,920
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2007 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	TX	IA	NE	MN	**37**	
36,574,850	19,074,827	19,036,853	14,555,820	12,538,429	**1,339,679**	284,843,650
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2007 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	ND	KS	TX	**37**	
24,245	22,979	21,473	20,883	19,174	**939**	303,792
Corn for Grain Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**40**	
2,368,350	2,283,750	1,472,000	1,138,800	987,350	**3,256**	13,073,893
Corn for Silage Production, 2007 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	MN	**24**	
12,015	11,920	8,415	6,765	6,750	**987**	106,328
Barley Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**14**	
77,840	44,000	31,680	13,500	7,250	**1,716**	211,825
Oats Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	WI	SD	IA	**27**	
15,340	10,800	10,720	9,250	4,757	**425**	91,599
All Wheat Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	KS	MT	SD	TX	**32**	
300,050	283,800	149,820	147,516	140,600	**6,420**	2,066,722
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	MT	SD	ID	**9**	
234,000	77,550	55,200	52,260	30,600	**420**	479,047
Winter Wheat Production, 2007 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	TX	WA	OK	OH	**29**	
283,800	140,600	108,160	98,000	95,040	**6,000**	1,515,989
All Hay Production, 2007 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	CA	SD	MO	OK	**24**	
15,330	9,422	7,543	7,528	7,044	**2,667**	150,304
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2007 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	SD	ID	IA	NE	**13**	
7,128	5,063	4,800	4,788	4,198	**2,352**	72,575
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2007 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	MI	MN	NE	ID	**18**	
10,574	3,120	2,610	2,418	1,602	**5**	25,371

[1] In accordance with USDA, ERS Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts.

[2] Crop acreage included are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, soybeans, peanuts, sunflowers, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, canola, proso millet, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, and sugar beets.

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
Fruits & Vegetables						
Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2007 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**23**	
5,200	1,300	770	467	345	**18.0**	9,069.9
Apricot Utilized Production, 2007 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
81,000	7,200	260			**260**	88,460
Peach Utilized Production, 2007 (Tons)						
CA	NJ	PA	MI	WA	**12**	
949,000	28,800	19,400	19,100	18,500	**4,400**	1,117,185
Pear Utilized Production, 2007(Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	PA	**9**	
402,000	243,000	206,000	10,300	4,000	**250**	871,850
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2007 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	MT	**7**	
157,000	81,800	34,000	27,300	2,180	**1,250**	306,210
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2007 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	NY	WI	**2**	
193.0	19.0	11.4	11.3	10.0	**19.0**	248.7
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2008 (1,000 Head)						
TX	KS	NE	CA	OK	**36**	
13,800	6,700	6,550	5,450	5,400	**850**	96,668.6
Beef Cows, January 1, 2008 (1,000 Head)						
TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	**28**	
5,240	2,080	2,053	1,883	1,644	**365**	32,552.5
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2008 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	ID	**25**	
1,835	1,250	626	552	530	**85**	9,224
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2007 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**16**	
19,400	10,200	7,700	4,350	3,700	**790**	68,173
All Sheep, January 1, 2008 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	**7**	
1,000	600	440	420	355	**275**	6,055
Honey Production, 2007(1,000 Lbs)						
ND	CA	SD	FL	MT	**24**	
31,080	13,600	13,260	11,360	9,180	**975**	148,482
Mink Pelt Production, 2007 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	ID	MN	**2**	
914,100	599,430	278,500	221,000	218,500	**599,430**	2,827,900
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2007 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	CA	**25**	
53,821	26,578	24,367	21,993	19,581	**3,542**	344,497
Trout Sold, 2007 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	CA	PA	WA	**12**	
46,690	6,389	5,956	5,057	5,015	**460**	95,007

Record Highs and Lows: Acreage, Yield, and Production of Utah Crops

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Corn for Grain						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	24	1918,1992,1998	2	1963,1966	1882
Yield	Bushels	163.0	2005	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,384	1998	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975,1976	2	1920,1921,1922	1919
Yield	Tons	23.0	1997	6.0	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	1,501	1980	17	1921	
Barley						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield	Bushels	88.0	1995	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
Oats						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	4	2002	1882
Yield	Bushels	85.0	2002,2007	25.0	1882,1883	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	340	2002	
All Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880,1881	1879
Yield	Bushels	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
Other Spring Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	160	1918	9	2007	1909
Yield	Bushels	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	4,000	1918	390	2002	
Winter Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	100	2002	1909
Yield	Bushels	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
All Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	725	2000	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.93	1999	1.51	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,788	1999	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	575	2000	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993,1998,1999	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,420	1999	600	1934	
All Other Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	1947	92	1934	1924
Yield	Tons	2.30	1998,1999,2005	0.86	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	380	1998	79	1934	
Dry Edible Beans						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	20	1970	0.3	2002	1934
Yield	Pounds	1,670	2002	110	1951	
Production	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977,2006	
Summer Storage Onions						
Acres Harvested	Acres	2,700	1999	550	1954,1966	1939
Yield	Cwt	525	1992	200	1940	
Production	1,000 Cwt	1,256	1999	150	1952	
Apples						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Production	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972,1995,1999	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Production	Tons	22,100	1922	750	1972	1899
Pears						
Utilized Production	Tons	8,750	1954	200	1972,2005	1909
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Production	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	30.0	1992	1.3	1972	1938

Record Highs and Lows: Utah Livestock, Poultry, Honey, and Mink

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Cattle & Calves						
Inventory Jan 1	Thou Hd	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Thou Hd	400	2000,2001,2007	129	1935	1920
Beef Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Mill. Lbs	1,745	2006	412	1924	1924
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 [2].	Thou Hd	690	2004,2005	4	1866,1867,1868	1866
Sheep and Lambs						
Breeding Sheep Inventory Jan 1 . .	Thou Hd	2,882	1901	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	235	2007	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Inv Jan 1 . .	Thou Hd	295	1937	18	1988	1937
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Dec 1	Thou Hd	3,763	2006	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year . . .	Mill. Eggs	954	2007	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	874	2001	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thou Pelts	780	1989	283	1973	1969

[1] Cows and heifers two years old and over prior to 1970; cows that have calved starting in 1970.
[2] January 1 estimates discontinued in 1969. December 1 estimates began in 1969.

Farms and Land in Farms

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, 1996-2007 [1]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms	Land in Farms		Farms	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
1996	15,000	760	11,400	2,190,500	438	958,675
1997	15,000	773	11,600	2,190,510	436	956,010
1998	15,500	748	11,600	2,192,330	434	952,080
1999	15,500	748	11,600	2,187,280	434	948,460
2000	15,500	748	11,600	2,166,780	436	945,080
2001	15,500	748	11,600	2,148,630	438	942,070
2002	15,300	758	11,600	2,135,360	440	940,300
2003	15,300	758	11,600	2,126,860	441	938,650
2004	15,300	758	11,600	2,112,970	443	936,295
2005	15,200	763	11,600	2,098,690	445	933,210
2006	15,100	768	11,600	2,088,790	446	932,430
2007	15,000	773	11,600	2,075,510	449	930,920

[1] A farm is any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2005-2007

Year	Number of Farms				Land in Farms			
	Economic Sales Class				Economic Sales Class			
	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
2005	9,600	4,050	1,550	15,200	800	2,500	8,300	11,600
2006	9,400	4,100	1,600	15,100	800	2,500	8,300	11,600
2007	9,400	3,950	1,650	15,000	800	2,400	8,400	11,600

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2004-2007 [1] [2]

Commodity	2004		2005		2006		2007 [3]	
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total
	1,000	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*
All Commodities								
All Commodities	1,289,621	100.0	1,358,423	100.0	1,191,735	100.0	1,339,679	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	983,182	76.2	1,046,965	77.1	860,826	72.2	950,732	71.0
Meat Animals	605,086	46.9	676,244	49.8	498,157	41.8	445,353	33.2
Cattle & Calves	431,201	33.4	486,614	35.8	339,426	28.5	283,320	21.1
Hogs	155,103	12.0	168,237	12.4	141,501	11.9	143,698	10.7
Sheep & Lambs	18,782	1.5	21,393	1.6	17,230	1.4	18,335	1.4
Dairy Products	250,415	19.4	243,756	17.9	219,964	18.5	324,702	24.2
Poultry/Eggs	88,876	6.9	84,408	6.2	90,201	7.6	134,763	10.1
Other Poultry	7,310	0.6	8,110	0.6	9,210	0.8	5,210	0.4
Miscellaneous Livestock	38,805	3.0	42,557	3.1	52,504	4.4	45,914	3.4
Honey	1,723	0.1	1,056	0.1	1,162	0.1	1,092	0.1
Wool	1,868	0.1	1,548	0.1	1,669	0.1	1,962	0.1
Trout	760	0.1	540		318		460	
Other Livestock	34,454	2.7	39,413	2.9	49,355	4.1	42,400	3.2
Mink pelts	23,659	1.8	27,318	2.0	36,540	3.1	29,585	2.2
All other livestock	10,795	0.8	12,095	0.9	12,815	1.1	12,815	1.0
Crops								
Crops	306,439	23.8	311,458	22.9	330,909	27.8	388,947	29.0
Food Grains	19,948	1.5	21,582	1.6	25,685	2.2	35,367	2.6
Wheat	19,948	1.5	21,582	1.6	25,685	2.2	35,367	2.6
Feed Crops	135,752	10.5	138,414	10.2	158,165	13.3	209,652	15.6
Barley	7,008	0.5	7,990	0.6	4,918	0.4	7,125	0.5
Corn	4,056	0.3	3,131	0.2	4,341	0.4	7,656	0.6
Hay	124,028	9.6	126,552	9.3	147,890	12.4	193,817	14.5
Oats	660	0.1	742	0.1	1,015	0.1	1,054	0.1
Oil Crops	2,963	0.2	3,211	0.2	2,497	0.2	2,507	0.2
Vegetables	15,516	1.2	14,703	1.1	15,711	1.3	16,143	1.2
Beans, dry	385		573		NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous Vegetables	7,900	0.6	7,500	0.6	7,640	0.6	7,640	0.6
Fruits/Nuts	18,292	1.4	19,637	1.4	18,410	1.5	15,555	1.2
Apples	7,665	0.6	6,534	0.5	4,279	0.4	5,182	0.4
Fresh	7,527	0.6	6,370	0.5	4,194	0.4	5,042	0.4
Processing	138		164		85		140	
Apricots	177		235		255		212	
Cherries	6,829	0.5	8,480	0.6	9,324	0.8	6,472	0.5
Sweet	1,593	0.1	2,422	0.2	2,699	0.2	1,722	0.1
Tart	5,236	0.4	6,058	0.4	6,625	0.6	4,750	0.4
Peaches	2,853	0.2	3,424	0.3	3,627	0.3	2,934	0.2
Pears, Bartlett	118		129		140		190	
Other berries	415		600		550		330	
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	235		235		235		235	
All Other Crops	113,968	8.8	113,911	8.4	110,441	9.3	109,723	8.2
Other Seeds	2,560	0.2	2,700	0.2	4,100	0.3	5,100	0.4
Other Field Crops	28,570	2.2	27,976	2.1	32,370	2.7	30,900	2.3
Greenhouse/Nursery	74,497	5.8	75,311	5.5	66,100	5.5	66,400	5.0
Christmas Trees	120		120		200		500	
Floriculture	51,377	4.0	52,191	3.8				
Other Greenhouses	23,000	1.8	23,000	1.7	65,900	5.5	65,900	4.9

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

[2] USDA estimates and publishes individual cash receipt values only for major commodities and major producing States. The U.S. receipts for individual commodities, computed as the sum of the reported States, may understate the value of sales for some commodities, with the balance included in the appropriate category labeled "other or "miscellaneous." The degree of underestimation in some of the minor commodities can be substantial.

[3] Preliminary.

Crop Summary

2007 Crop Summary: Cooler temperatures dominated the month of January. Snow pack for the winter had been dismal. Snow pack was 49% less than normal in some counties. Farmers and ranchers were worried that they wouldn't have enough water for their livestock and irrigated crops. Dairy producers were concerned about the high prices of corn and barley for their feed mixes. Operations in some counties had trouble keeping livestock water from freezing.

Late February brought winter storms to parts of Utah. Several snow storms greatly improved the snow pack in some areas. A meeting was held in Park Valley to plan the pest management strategy in anticipation of the battle against Mormon Crickets in the upcoming spring. Calving was well underway in most counties. Some Counties reported that, unless they saw significant snow in March, they would be short on water supplies in the summer.

April began with some farmers worried about irrigation water supplies because of the below normal snow pack in their area. Irrigation water levels in Box Elder were at 57 percent of normal, Grand County, 40 percent of normal, and in Emery County, about 36 percent of normal. There were reports that there had been little to no moisture received to get any kind of feed production on range lands. Irrigation, fuel and fertilizer costs seem to be a major concern with producers.

In mid-April, fruit growers were very concerned that they had suffered damage to the fruit crop due to the cold weather. Irrigation supplies remind short in some areas. There were reports that range conditions in desert areas looked good in the beginning, but started to deteriorate due to a lack of precipitation. Operations in many other counties reported that topsoil moisture was deteriorating due to the lack of precipitation. Hay prices were high and stayed that way all year because of limited irrigation supplies.

Warm dry weather around the state during June made the drought situation worse. Farmers sprayed for alfalfa weevil in order to get the 2nd crop of alfalfa hay up. Range conditions were worse than they had been in 20 or 30 years in some places. Livestock water supplies were stressed and producers hauled water to livestock to keep them on the range.

In July a fast-moving wildfire in northeast Utah burned more than 47 square miles, additional firefighters and calm winds aided in firefighting efforts. In August an estimated 450,000 acres of public and private rangeland burned in the Milford Flat, Neola North and Salt Creek fires. An estimated 90 farmers and ranchers were affected. Approximately 200 cattle and 70 sheep were killed in the Utah fires. An additional 7,000 cattle were displaced by the fires, and had to be moved to other range or pasture land. Emergency Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program acreage was approved for Box Elder County. Some of the grass in burned areas began to grow back but, near Milford, the wind started to erode away the topsoil, and farmers were hoping that reseeding would be done in September. Cache County reported that most cattle had come in from summer ranges. Federal "grass banks" in five counties were released for emergency grazing as ranchers struggled to feed their livestock after record setting wildfires. The availability of hay at reasonable prices was a big concern going into the fall and winter seasons.

In mid-August, some ranchers had to sell their calves because of their unwillingness or inability to pay high prices for feed. Ranchers reported that calves weighed from 30 to 100 lbs less than normal because of the lack of quality feed. As beef cattle came back from public grazing lands, producers were disappointed that feeder cattle prices had dropped dramatically.

In November and December some ranchers were facing the decision of selling at current prices or feeding the cattle and hoping prices would improve. Hay was still in short supply, and prices had risen dramatically.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping
Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2000	101	136	127	105	125
2001	86	138	60	96	117
2002	65	124	20	87	101
2003	72	135	85	89	114
2004	79	134	78	87	113
2005	78	143	95	88	120
2006	72	138	73	98	116
2007	13	145	62	90	109

[1] Fruit production index is derived from total production.

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

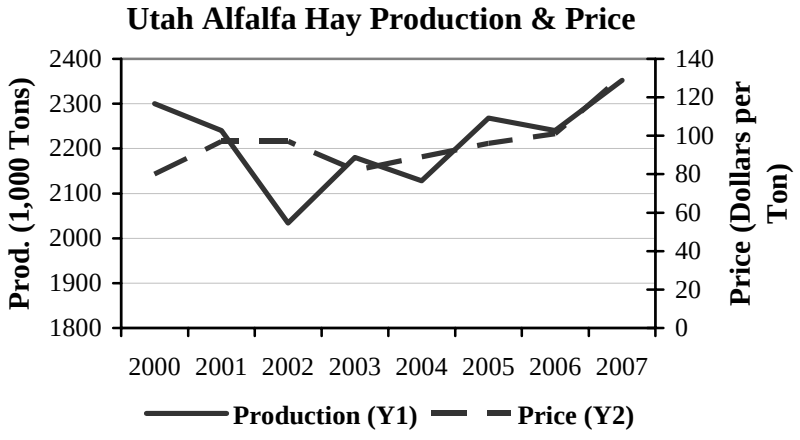
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
2000	575	4.00	2,300	79.50	182,850
2001	560	4.00	2,240	97.00	217,280
2002	565	3.60	2,034	96.50	196,281
2003	545	4.00	2,180	82.00	178,760
2004	560	3.80	2,128	89.00	189,392
2005	540	4.20	2,268	96.00	217,728
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
2007	560	4.20	2,352	131.00	308,112
All Other Hay					
2000	150	2.00	300	52.00	15,600
2001	160	2.10	336	57.00	19,152
2002	150	1.80	270	59.00	15,930
2003	155	2.00	310	68.00	21,080
2004	155	2.20	341	80.00	27,280
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,728
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
2007	150	2.10	315	112.00	35,280
All Hay					
2000	725	3.59	2,600	78.50	198,450
2001	720	3.58	2,576	95.00	236,432
2002	715	3.22	2,304	94.50	212,211
2003	700	3.56	2,490	81.50	199,840
2004	715	3.45	2,469	88.50	216,672
2005	700	3.77	2,636	94.50	248,456
2006	710	3.58	2,540	99.50	249,340
2007	710	3.76	2,667	129.00	343,392

[1] Bailed hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2000-2008

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
2000	326	1,196
2001	200	1,494
2002	215	1,210
2003	175	1,495
2004	279	1,383
2005	300	1,370
2006	266	1,410
2007	185	1,130
2008	215	([1])

[1] Available January 2009



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	Planted [1]	Harvested				
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
Winter Wheat						
2000	150	145	40.0	5,800	3.25	18,850
2001	140	125	42.0	5,250	3.30	17,325
2002	140	100	32.0	3,200	4.60	14,720
2003	160	125	41.0	5,125	3.95	20,244
2004	130	120	43.0	5,160	3.80	19,608
2005	145	135	47.0	6,345	3.81	24,174
2006	130	125	45.0	5,625	4.85	27,281
2007	135	125	48.0	6,000	7.85	47,100
Other Spring Wheat						
2000	23	21	50.0	1,050	3.55	3,728
2001	20	16	49.0	784	3.30	2,587
2002	15	10	39.0	390	5.05	1,970
2003	17	12	46.0	552	4.55	2,512
2004	13	12	58.0	696	4.05	2,819
2005	18	13	58.0	754	3.75	2,828
2006	14	11	45.0	495	4.25	2,104
2007	11	7	60.0	420	7.20	3,024
All Wheat						
2000	173	166	41.3	6,850	3.25	22,578
2001	160	141	42.8	6,034	3.30	19,912
2002	155	110	32.6	3,590	4.65	16,690
2003	177	137	41.4	5,677	4.00	22,756
2004	143	132	44.4	5,856	3.84	22,427
2005	163	148	48.0	7,099	3.80	27,002
2006	144	136	45.0	6,120	4.85	29,385
2007	146	132	48.6	6,420	7.80	50,124
Barley						
2000	95	78	70.0	5,460	2.00	10,920
2001	85	65	68.0	4,420	2.14	9,459
2002	70	34	64.0	2,176	2.42	5,266
2003	45	35	80.0	2,800	2.30	6,440
2004	50	40	86.0	3,440	2.21	7,602
2005	40	24	80.0	1,920	2.06	3,955
2006	40	30	76.0	2,280	3.02	6,886
2007	38	22	78.0	1,716	4.05	6,950
Oats						
2000	50	7	70.0	490	1.65	809
2001	60	6	65.0	390	2.25	878
2002	60	4	85.0	340	2.55	867
2003	65	6	82.0	492	2.30	1,132
2004	60	8	78.0	624	1.95	1,217
2005	50	7	73.0	511	1.85	945
2006	45	7	77.0	539	2.46	1,326
2007	35	5	85.0	425	2.50	1,063

[1] Winter wheat was planted the previous fall and some barley may have been planted the previous fall.

Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage and Grain: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Planted All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
Silage						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton* [1]	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	64	45	21.0	945	27.00	25,515
2001	60	44	21.0	924	33.00	30,492
2002	57	40	21.0	840	31.00	26,040
2003	55	41	21.0	861	31.50	27,122
2004	55	42	22.0	924	30.00	27,720
2005	55	42	22.0	924	29.00	26,796
2006	65	47	22.0	1,034	30.00	31,020
2007	70	47	21.0	987	37.00	36,519
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	64	18	144.0	2,592	2.61	6,765
2001	60	15	142.0	2,130	2.85	6,071
2002	57	16	142.0	2,272	3.18	7,225
2003	55	13	155.0	2,015	2.99	6,025
2004	55	12	155.0	1,860	2.56	4,762
2005	55	12	163.0	1,956	2.77	5,418
2006	65	17	157.0	2,669	3.29	8,781
2007	70	22	148.0	3,256	4.60	14,978

[1] Price or value per ton in silo or pit.

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Price per cwt	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
Dry Beans [1]						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars per Cwt*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	5.4	3.0	330	10	20.60	206
2001	6.1	5.7	300	17	27.00	459
2002	1.8	0.3	1,670	5	18.50	93
2003	5.6	5.2	310	16	18.00	288
2004	5.3	4.8	300	14	30.00	420
2005	4.5	4.5	500	23	17.50	403
2006	3.0	0.5	350	2	21.00	42
2007	1.5	1.3	400	5	28.00	140

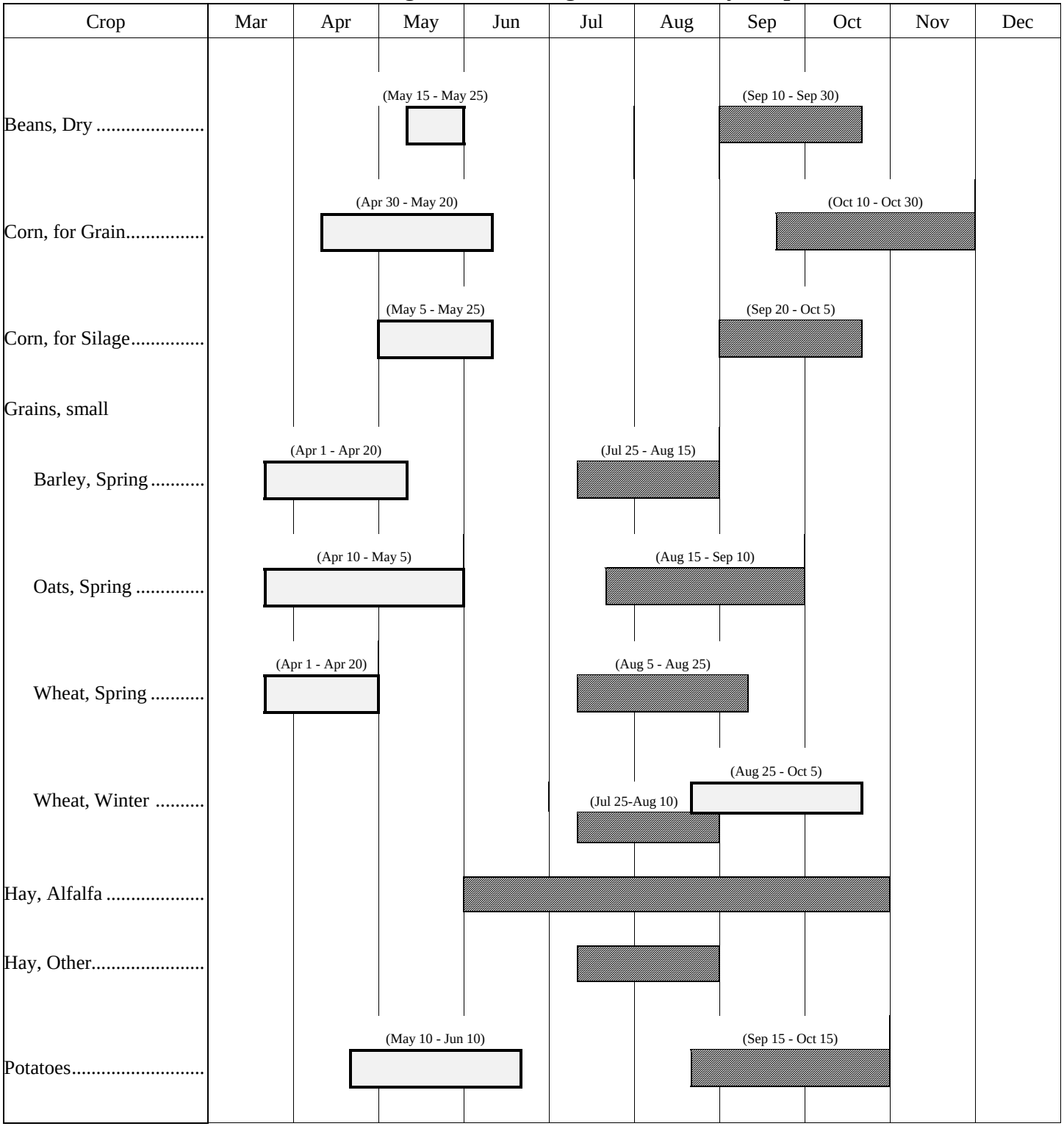
[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2000-2008 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
2000	5,737	4,499	5,214	5,266
2001	5,186	5,710	4,522	4,089
2002	4,794	4,389	4,983	5,003
2003	4,730	4,050	5,061	6,282
2004	5,771	4,636	5,481	4,541
2005	4,768	4,635	5,843	5,896
2006	5,946	5,436	2,961	5,994
2007	5,352	4,694	6,396	6,108
2008	4,147	3,114	4,789	([3])
Barley				
2000	1,244	721	1,461	1,327
2001	811	346	1,102	836
2002	547	229	1,540	770
2003	651	256	951	567
2004	473	329	577	554
2005	439	192	604	516
2006	414	195	451	324
2007	187	98	([2])	490
2008	327	111	344	([3])
Oats				
2000	97	69	323	150
2001	83	32	([2])	74
2002	82	54	64	([2])
2003	95	45	47	97
2004	96	52	55	85
2005	60	37	45	55
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	46	42
2008	([2])	([2])	30	([3])
Corn				
2000	537	592	284	684
2001	608	245	328	740
2002	852	425	749	867
2003	1,170	967	([2])	1,133
2004	575	838	609	585
2005	647	598	([2])	1,272
2006	1,076	894	([2])	761
2007	1,228	1,331	([2])	1,212
2008	1,294	1,419	1,068	([3])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Estimates available in the December 2008 Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



Source: USDA publication "Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates for U.S. Field Crops", December 1997

Crop Progress

Oats Progress

Percent completed

Planted

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Apr 05	16	25	25
Apr 10	19	29	31
Apr 15	23	33	39
Apr 20	29	50	49
Apr 25	40	61	58
Apr 30	58	67	66
May 05	66	74	73
May 10	75	82	79
May 15	85	89	84
May 20	90	93	89
May 25	93	94	93
May 30			95

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jun 20	31		20
Jun 25	32		25
Jun 30	41		34
Jul 05	50		45
Jul 10	60		55
Jul 15	67	47	62
Jul 20	73	64	72
Jul 25	77	72	78
Jul 30	81	75	80
Aug 05	90	84	85
Aug 10	91	87	89
Aug 15	92	90	92

Harvested for Grain

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jul 25	41	33	19
Jul 30	10	36	17
Aug 05	19	38	27
Aug 10	29	49	39
Aug 15	42	57	50
Aug 20	59	63	61
Aug 25	68	77	70
Aug 30	78	82	77
Sept 05	87	86	84
Sept 10	88	90	87
Sept 15	91	93	90
Sept 20	92	96	93

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Apr 05	18	49	40
Apr 10	21	59	49
Apr 15	22	70	57
Apr 20	35	79	66
Apr 25	52	85	72
Apr 30	69	90	79
May 05	83	94	85
May 10	91	98	89
May 15			86

Harvested for Grain

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jul 10	9		4
Jul 15	10	2	6
Jul 20	11	12	11
Jul 25	15	21	17
Jul 30	26	30	26
Aug 05	39	50	43
Aug 10	49	64	56
Aug 15	62	74	67
Aug 20	81	80	78
Aug 25	86	87	86
Aug 30	89	90	91
Sep 05	91	94	94

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jul 10	8	5	8
Jul 15	9	12	12
Jul 20	16	27	19
Jul 25	28	37	28
Jul 30	43	47	42
Aug 05	58	72	59
Aug 10	66	81	69
Aug 15	75	88	78
Aug 20	88	92	86
Aug 25	90	98	92
Aug 30	94	99	95
Sep 05	99		98

Planted [1]

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Aug 30	4		6
Sep 05	12		16
Sep 10	18	13	21
Sep 15	19	19	28
Sep 20	29	25	37
Sep 25	44	37	47
Sep 30	47	57	59
Oct 05	57	58	66
Oct 10	69	61	73
Oct 15	83	66	79
Oct 20	95	79	87
Oct 25	100	89	92

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Apr 20	8	17	7
Apr 25	10	20	10
Apr 30	11	23	15
May 05	31	27	26
May 10	50	42	39
May 15	66	59	53
May 20	77	73	67
May 25	86	86	81
May 30	93	94	89
Jun 05	95		93
Jun 10	98		97
Jun 15	99		98

Harvested for Silage

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Sep 05	9		7
Sep 10	23		18
Sep 15	34		31
Sep 20	47	56	44
Sep 25	62	65	60
Sep 30	75	80	75
Oct 05	84	84	83
Oct 10	90	90	90
Oct 15	96		95
Oct 20	99		98
Oct 25	100		99
Oct 30	100		100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Oct 05	20	31	16
Oct 10	26	40	23
Oct 15	33	47	32
Oct 20	75	51	49
Oct 25	93	55	59
Oct 30	96	64	65
Nov 05	100	81	72
Nov 10	100	88	78
Nov 15	100	94	82
Nov 20			87
Nov 25			89

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15			4
May 20		18	15
May 25	13	22	18
May 30	30	35	30
Jun 05	52	56	49
Jun 10	69	71	63
Jun 15	82	82	75
Jun 20	90	89	85
Jun 25	91	94	91
Jun 30	95	97	95

Second Cutting

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jun 20	4		3
Jun 25	8	8	6
Jun 30	19	16	12
Jul 05	31	25	21
Jul 10	43	38	33
Jul 15	59	56	48
Jul 20	71	73	62
Jul 25	78	81	71
Jul 30	82	83	78
Aug 05	90	91	87
Aug 10	93	95	92
Aug 15	96		94

Third Cutting

Date	2006	2007	5-year Average
Jul 25	4	5	6
Jul 30	9	7	9
Aug 05	16	14	14
Aug 10	17	31	20
Aug 15	29	48	30
Aug 20	59	64	46
Aug 25	65	76	58
Aug 30	72	84	66
Sep 05	79	89	73
Sep 10	83	91	81
Sep 15	90	94	87
Sep 20	94	95	92

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production				Utilization		Price per Pound	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-Harvested	Harvested not Sold					
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Commercial Apples										
2000	2,800	17,500	49.0	6.0		43.0	28.0	15.0	0.118	5,060
2001	2,300	10,900	25.0	6.0		19.0	13.0	6.0	0.176	3,352
2002	2,000	3,500	7.0	0.5		6.5	5.5	1.0	0.213	1,384
2003	2,000	14,000	28.0	0.5		27.5	23.0	4.5	0.230	6,317
2004	2,000	16,000	32.0		0.6	31.4	29.2	2.2	0.268	8,415
2005	1,600	23,800	38.0	1.9	0.4	35.7	27.4	8.3	0.159	5,671
2006	1,300	7,690	10.0		0.1	9.9	8.9	1.0	0.368	3,643
2007	1,300	14,600	19.0			18.0	15.6	2.4	0.329	5,916
Tart Cherries										
2000	2,800	11,800	33.0	5.0	1.0	27.0		27.0	0.220	5,940
2001	2,800	4,290	12.0	0.5		11.5		11.5	0.218	2,507
2002	2,800	1,070	3.0	0.1	0.1	2.8		2.8	0.240	672
2003	2,800	9,290	26.0			26.0		26.0	0.228	5,928
2004	2,800	7,860	22.0			22.0		22.0	0.238	5,236
2005	2,700	10,400	28.0	2.0		26.0		26.0	0.233	6,058
2006	2,700	10,400	28.0	3.0		25.0		25.0	0.265	6,625
2007	2,700	7,410	20.0	1.0		19.0		19.0	0.250	4,750

[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production				Utilization		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-Harvested	Harvested not Sold					
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Apricots										
2000	([2])	([2])	400	90	50	260	([2])	([2])	612	159
2001	([2])	([2])	260	10	20	230	([2])	([2])	852	196
2002	([2])	([2])	140	10		130	([2])	([2])	708	92
2003	([2])	([2])	180	20		160	([2])	([2])	588	94
2004	([2])	([2])	330	40		290	([2])	([2])	610	177
2005	([2])	([2])	250		5	245	([2])	([2])	959	235
2006	([2])	([2])	280	15	10	255	([2])	([2])	1,000	255
2007	([2])	([2])	260			260	([2])	([2])	815	212
Sweet Cherries										
2000	600	4.00	2,400	100		2,300	1,600	700	1,060	2,430
2001	600	1.17	700	50		650	300	350	791	514
2002	650	0.62	400	20		380	140	240	1,540	586
2003	650	3.38	2,200		200	2,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,800
2004	650	2.46	1,600			1,600	850	750	996	1,593
2005	600	3.00	1,800	30	20	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
2006	550	3.27	1,800	40	10	1,750	910	840	1,540	2,699
2007	550	2.27	1,250			1,250	900	350	1,380	1,722
Pears										
2000	180	3.33	600	40	100	460	([2])	([2])	533	245
2001	150	1.67	250			250	([2])	([2])	584	146
2002	130	2.46	320			320	([2])	([2])	644	206
2003	130	3.46	450		70	380	([2])	([2])	784	298
2004	130	2.31	300			300	([2])	([2])	393	118
2005	60	3.67	220	20		200	([2])	([2])	645	129
2006	60	3.92	235	15		220	([2])	([2])	636	140
2007	60	4.17	250			250	([2])	([2])	760	190
Peaches										
2000	1,300	4.23	5,500	300	200	5,000	([2])	([2])	600	3,000
2001	1,300	3.46	4,500		50	4,450	([2])	([2])	436	1,936
2002	1,300	2.50	3,250			3,250	([2])	([2])	624	2,031
2003	1,300	3.46	4,500	50	100	4,350	([2])	([2])	789	3,431
2004	1,300	3.85	5,000	450		4,550	([2])	([2])	627	2,853
2005	1,100	4.27	4,700	170	110	4,420	([2])	([2])	775	3,424
2006	1,100	5.09	5,600	90	110	5,400	([2])	([2])	672	3,627
2007	1,100	4.09	4,500	60	40	4,400	([2])	([2])	667	2,934

[1] Yield is based on total production.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Floriculture

Floriculture Crops: Wholesale Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2007 [1 2 3]

Year	Total Cut Flowers	Total Potted Flowering Plants	Total Foliage for Indoor or Patio Use	Total Bedding/Garden Plants	Annual Bedding/Garden Plants	Herbaceous Perennial Plants	Total Wholesale Value of Reported Crops
	1,000 Dollars	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
1999	--	8,614	5,544	22,105	--	--	36,263
2000	--	11,040	2,282	17,220	13,798	3,422	30,542
2001	--	8,379	4,165	18,060	14,384	3,676	30,604
2002	--	12,845	4,776	24,395	19,916	4,479	42,016
2003	--	13,783	3,128	26,260	21,591	4,669	46,342
2004	--	12,965	--	28,349	22,938	5,411	41,314
2005	--	13,310	--	29,627	23,705	5,922	42,937
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2007 [1 2 3]

Year	Geraniums	Foliage	Petunias	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens	Other Flowering and Floiar Type
	1,000 Baskets	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*
1999	16	136	10	7	--	108
2000	16	--	11	3	--	83
2001	21	282	11	5	--	93
2002	34	259	13	10	3	123
2003	31	167	18	8	1	115
2004	45	--	--	4	--	132
2005	30	--	--	6	--	99
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Based only on reported numbers from growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops.
[3] Not included in 2006 or 2007 program.

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2007[1 2 3]

Year	Begonias	Geraniums		Poinsettias	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens	Other Flowering and Foliar Type Bedding Plants
		From Vegetative Cuttings	From Seed				
	1,000 Pots	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*
1999	--	587	593	634	86	60	1,967
2000	40	673	581	877	92	24	702
2001	55	680	554	961	69	22	494
2002	83	688	609	859	45	--	1,139
2003	79	752	628	897	57	--	1,482
2004	51	737	589	912	91	21	906
2005	64	1,009	606	924	101	30	--
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2007[1 2 3]

Year	Other Potted Flowering Plants	Vegetable Type Bedding Plants	Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums	Potted Hosta	Petunias	Marigolds	Other Herbaceous Perennials
	1,000 Pots	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*
1999	482	258	217	--	101	--	--
2000	--	430	201	21	77	72	1,980
2001	632	300	136	23	--	62	1,931
2002	646	370	--	60	--	--	2,363
2003	566	859	286	60	--	--	2,041
2004	325	879	499	81	--	--	2,389
2005	--	864	499	73	--	89	2,168
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2007[1 2 3]

Year	Impatiens	Marigolds	Begonias	Geraniums from Seed	Pansy/Viola	Petunias	All Other Flowering and Foliar Types	Vegetable Type
	1,000 Flats	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*
1999	93	--	--	--	--	211	1,031	147
2000	72	93	41	1	104	212	377	99
2001	70	113	44	5	118	212	482	95
2002	76	158	17	--	219	280	452	--
2003	88	145	22	--	172	261	394	132
2004	88	111	28	--	180	278	336	134
2005	92	149	14	--	186	286	377	132
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Based only on reported numbers from growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops.
[3] Not included in 2006 or 2007 program.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2001-2008

Year	Farms		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	with Cattle	with Milk Cows	On Feed for Market	Total Number	Value	
					Per Head	Total
	Number	*Number*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2001	8,000	760	35	910	720	655,200
2002	7,800	700	25	920	770	708,400
2003	7,000	640	30	880	760	668,800
2004	7,000	600	35	860	790	679,400
2005	7,000	580	35	860	940	808,400
2006	7,000	560	30	800	970	805,100
2007	7,200	530	30	830	970	805,100
2008	([1])	([1])	35	850	990	841,500

[1] Not available until 2009

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2001-2008

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Calves Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2001	910	450	355	95	190	75	46	69	122	23	125
2002	920	450	357	93	190	75	44	71	126	24	130
2003	880	430	339	91	190	75	45	70	125	22	113
2004	860	440	351	89	175	65	40	70	110	22	113
2005	860	435	347	88	180	65	45	70	110	22	113
2006	800	410	325	85	170	60	45	65	105	20	95
2007	830	430	344	86	170	65	45	60	105	20	105
2008	850	450	365	85	170	70	40	60	105	25	100

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2002-2007

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500-999 Head		1,000 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2002	4,400	7.5	1,300	9.5	1,700	41.0	270	19.0	130	23.0
2003	3,900	8.0	1,100	9.0	1,600	38.0	280	22.0	120	23.0
2004	3,900	7.0	1,100	9.0	1,600	39.0	270	20.0	130	25.0
2005	4,000	7.0	1,100	9.0	1,500	36.0	280	23.0	120	25.0
2006	4,200	7.0	1,000	9.0	1,400	35.0	270	24.0	130	25.0
2007	4,300	7.0	900	7.0	1,600	37.0	270	24.0	130	25.0

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2002-2007

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2002	3,600	13.0	950	16.0	960	49.0	90	22.0
2003	3,400	15.0	750	14.0	950	49.0	100	22.0
2004	3,400	15.0	750	14.0	950	47.0	100	24.0
2005	3,400	15.0	780	15.0	920	47.0	100	23.0
2006	3,400	14.0	840	15.0	870	48.0	90	23.0
2007	3,400	13.0	850	15.0	850	48.0	100	24.0

Calf Crop: Utah, 2000 - 2008

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2000	450	400	89
2001	450	400	89
2002	450	390	87
2003	430	390	91
2004	440	390	89
2005	435	370	85
2006	410	390	95
2007	430	400	93
2008	450	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2009.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2000 - 2007

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1]		Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves [2]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2000	910	400	120	380	94	4	14	28	910
2001	910	400	126	380	90	4	15	27	920
2002	920	390	110	400	93	4	16	27	880
2003	880	390	115	387	92	4	15	27	860
2004	860	390	120	369	95	4	16	26	860
2005	860	370	110	400	95	4	15	26	800
2006	800	390	110	373	55	4	13	25	830
2007	830	400	80	368	45	4	16	27	850

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments.

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2000 - 2007

Year	Production[1]	Marketings[2]	Average Price per 100 Lbs				Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
			Cattle			Calves				
			Cows	Steers & Heifers	All					
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	402,500	477,290	38.60	73.80	71.30	98.90	296,585	350,945	6,674	357,619
2001	397,185	475,650	40.80	79.30	76.60	104.00	314,868	374,459	7,170	381,629
2002	398,685	500,280	37.20	71.90	69.50	93.10	284,580	356,693	6,505	363,198
2003	388,570	484,660	42.00	83.00	81.00	103.00	323,040	400,873	7,582	408,455
2004	384,190	464,830	43.00	93.00	90.00	123.00	358,715	431,201	8,424	439,625
2005	380,890	501,100	48.00	97.00	94.00	134.00	371,989	486,614	8,798	495,412
2006	290,060	357,790	42.10	96.00	92.50	131.00	278,219	339,426	7,696	347,122
2007	255,325	309,200			90.00	118.00	234,308	283,320	7,920	291,240

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments.
[3] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Dairy

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Farms With Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms [1]	Production of Milk & Milkfat [2]				
			Milk Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
2000	830	96	17,573	638	3.63	1,687	61.2
2001	760	95	17,211	626	3.64	1,635	59.5
2002	700	93	17,914	650	3.63	1,666	60.5
2003	640	91	17,824	640	3.59	1,622	58.2
2004	600	88	18,284	660	3.61	1,609	58.1
2005	580	88	18,875	687	3.64	1,661	60.5
2006	560	86	20,314	739	3.64	1,747	63.6
2007	530	85	20,376	744	3.65	1,732	63.2

[1] Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.
[2] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds. Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Milk Used Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Producers	
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter	Total	Total	Fluid Grade [2]
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Percent*
2000	24	2	26	1,661	94
2001	23	2	25	1,610	96
2002	19	2	21	1,645	98
2003	12	2	14	1,608	98
2004	12	2	14	1,595	99
2005	12	2	14	1,647	99
2006	13	2	15	1,732	99
2007	12	2	14	1,718	100

[1] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[2] Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (grade A for fluid use). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2000-2007

Year	Operations Having								
	1-29 Head			30-49 Head			50-99 Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2000	300	0.9	0.6	55	2.1	1.9	150	11.0	9.5
2001	270	1.0	0.7	35	1.0	0.8	140	11.0	9.5
2002	240	1.0	0.7	40	1.5	1.3	110	8.5	7.0
2003	255	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	1.0	100	8.0	6.5
2004	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	1.0	90	7.5	6.5
2005	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	0.5	80	7.0	6.0
2006	240	1.0	0.5	20	1.0	0.5	80	6.0	5.0
2007	240	1.0	0.5	20	1.0	0.5	70	6.0	5.0

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2000-2007(continued)

Year	Operations Having								
	100-199 Head			200-499 Head			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2000	180	25.0	24.0	110	32.0	34.0	35	29.0	30.0
2001	170	24.0	23.0	110	33.0	34.0	35	30.0	32.0
2002	160	23.0	21.0	110	31.0	32.0	40	35.0	38.0
2003	135	20.0	18.0	80	25.0	25.0	45	45.0	49.0
2004	120	18.5	16.0	80	26.0	26.0	45	46.0	50.0
2005	110	16.0	14.0	80	27.0	27.0	45	48.0	52.0
2006	95	14.0	12.0	80	26.0	25.0	45	52.0	57.0
2007	90	13.0	11.0	70	24.0	24.0	40	55.0	59.0

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 2000-2007

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2 3]					
2000	95	96	96	95	96
2001	96	95	94	93	95
2002	93	92	93	92	93
2003	92	92	90	90	91
2004	88	87	88	89	88
2005	88	89	88	85	88
2006	85	85	86	86	86
2007	85	85	85	85	85
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4 5]					
2000	4,316	4,521	4,563	4,263	17,573
2001	4,104	4,358	4,457	4,387	17,211
2002	4,204	4,598	4,688	4,522	17,914
2003	4,337	4,489	4,500	4,500	17,824
2004	4,398	4,701	4,727	4,461	18,284
2005	4,591	4,685	4,852	4,859	18,875
2006	4,871	5,224	5,302	5,035	20,314
2007	4,871	5,118	5,271	5,118	20,376
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4 6]					
2000	410	434	438	405	1,687
2001	394	414	419	408	1,635
2002	391	423	436	416	1,666
2003	399	413	405	405	1,622
2004	387	409	416	397	1,609
2005	404	417	427	413	1,661
2006	414	444	456	433	1,747
2007	414	435	448	435	1,732

[1] Milk cows is average number during year, milk per cow and milk produced is total for year.
[2] Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet freshened.
[3] Average for quarter.
[4] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[5] Quarterly milk production divided by quarterly average of milk cows.
[6] Total produced for quarter.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream & Butter by Producers		Gross Producer Income [1]	Value of Milk Produced [2]
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Million Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	1,661	11.20	3.09	186,032	2	224	186,256	188,944
2001	1,610	14.70	4.04	236,670	2	294	236,964	240,345
2002	1,645	11.80	3.25	194,110	2	236	194,346	196,588
2003	1,608	12.10	3.37	194,568	2	242	194,810	196,262
2004	1,595	15.70	4.35	250,415	2	314	250,729	252,613
2005	1,647	14.80	4.07	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828
2006	1,732	12.70	3.49	219,964	2	254	220,218	221,869
2007	1,718	18.90	5.18	324,702	2	378	325,080	327,348

[1] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream, plus value of milk used for home consumption.
[2] Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Hard Sherbet	Total Cheese [1]
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
2000	12,825	1,169	74,795
2001	15,045	1,437	62,596
2002	14,720	1,316	66,296
2003	17,949	1,019	74,055
2004	23,314	1,306	67,294
2005	26,395	1,659	86,414
2006	26,038	1,058	103,445
2007	26,702	966	104,114

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2001-2008

Year	Operations with Sheep	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number [1]	Value		Total Breeding	Total Market
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000*
2001	1,500	390	98.00	38,220	350	40
2002	1,400	365	84.00	30,660	320	45
2003	1,400	310	102.00	31,620	280	30
2004	1,400	265	128.00	33,920	235	30
2005	1,400	270	138.00	37,260	245	25
2006	1,400	280	147.00	43,365	260	20
2007	1,500	295	147.00	43,365	270	25
2008	([2])	275	146.00	40,150	250	25

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Data not available until 2009.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2001-2008

Year	Breeding Sheep and Lambs				Lamb Crop [1]	
	Total	Sheep 1 yr old and older		Replacement Lambs	Number	As Percent of Ewes One Year and Older [2]
		Ewes	Rams			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2001	350	300	11	39	305	102
2002	320	275	9	36	275	100
2003	280	240	9	31	240	100
2004	235	195	7	33	245	126
2005	245	200	8	37	240	120
2006	260	210	11	39	245	117
2007	270	220	10	40	235	107
2008	250	210	8	32	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2009.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2001-2008

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-105 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2001	3.00	2.00	14.00	16.00	35.00	5.00	40.00
2002	1.00	3.00	15.00	23.00	42.00	3.00	45.00
2003	0.20	0.30	7.50	21.00	29.00	1.00	30.00
2004	2.00	2.00	6.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	30.00
2005	2.00	2.00	10.00	9.00	23.00	2.00	25.00
2006	2.00	2.50	6.00	7.50	18.00	2.00	20.00
2007	1.00	3.50	6.00	12.50	23.00	2.00	25.00
2008	1.00	3.00	9.00	11.00	24.00	1.00	25.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [2]		Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year [1]
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2000	400	330	9	32	269	5	18	25	390
2001	390	305	7	51	241	5	17	23	365
2002	365	275	6	58	237	5	15	21	310
2003	310	240	6	63	193	5	11	19	265
2004	265	245	15	28	193	5	11	18	270
2005	270	240	14	21	192	5	11	15	280
2006	280	245	14	23	184	6	13	18	295
2007	295	235	13	43	189	7	11	18	275

[1] Beginning and end of year inventories includes new crop lambs.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Sheep & Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Production [1]	Marketings [2]	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	27,300	28,830	28.20	82.90	20,892	21,274	631	21,905
2001	25,350	29,160	27.10	61.00	14,345	15,194	472	15,666
2002	23,100	29,850	25.40	75.60	15,807	18,199	575	18,774
2003	20,380	26,640	29.90	92.00	16,824	18,640	698	19,338
2004	20,985	21,390	33.80	101.00	18,947	18,782	768	19,550
2005	21,115	20,250	44.00	117.00	21,774	21,393	895	22,288
2006	20,850	19,680	33.20	98.50	18,111	17,230	829	18,059
2007	20,310	23,130	27.90	98.50	17,036	18,335	843	19,178

[1] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Receipt from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Sheep & Lambs Shorn [1]	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound	Value [2]
	1,000 Head	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	320	9.6	3,060	0.22	673
2001	295	9.5	2,800	0.29	812
2002	280	9.5	2,650	0.60	1,590
2003	240	9.3	2,230	0.80	1,784
2004	245	9.2	2,250	0.83	1,868
2005	235	9.3	2,180	0.71	1,548
2006	260	9.0	2,350	0.71	1,669
2007	255	8.5	2,180	0.90	1,962

[1] Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.
[2] Production multiplied by annual average price.

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2002-2007 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,800	1,900	2,300	2,000	1,000	3,900
Bobcat	900	500	NA	500	NA	600
Coyote	19,800	16,000	18,800	13,400	17,400	16,400
Dog	1,500	900	800	900	1,200	1,300
Fox	1,000	600	800	900	800	600
Mountain Lion	4,700	4,800	4,500	3,300	4,000	3,300
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100	1,000
Other/Unknown	1,700	3,300	800	600	700	2,200
Total Predators	33,800	29,500	30,300	22,800	27,600	29,300
Diseases	3,400	1,900	1,200	2,400	1,900	2,100
Enterotoxemia [2]		1,100	NA	1,100	1,000	700
Weather Conditions	5,200	3,900	3,700	5,300	3,400	3,300
Lambing Complications	2,500	3,000	2,400	4,500	3,000	1,800
Old Age	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200	2,400
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1,300	1,100	800	1,000	2,100	1,100
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900
Other/Unknown	6,900	5,300	9,200	4,900	4,800	2,900
Total Non-Predators	21,200	17,500	18,500	21,200	18,400	15,200
Total Losses	**55,000**	**47,000**	**48,800**	**44,000**	**46,000**	**44,500**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	5.1	4.0	4.7	4.5	2.2	8.8
Bobcat	1.6	1.1	NA	1.1	NA	1.3
Coyote	36.0	34.0	38.5	30.5	37.8	36.9
Dog	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.9
Fox	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.3
Mountain Lion	8.5	10.2	9.2	7.5	8.7	7.4
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	2.5	3.2	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.2
Other/Unknown	3.1	7.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.9
Total Predators	61.5	62.8	62.1	51.8	60.0	65.8
Diseases	6.2	4.0	2.5	5.5	4.1	4.7
Enterotoxemia [2]		2.3	NA	2.5	2.2	1.6
Weather Conditions	9.5	8.3	7.6	12.0	7.4	7.4
Lambing Complications	4.5	6.4	4.9	10.2	6.5	4.0
Old Age	3.5	2.6	2.5	4.5	4.8	5.4
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	4.6	2.5
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0
Other/Unknown	12.5	11.3	18.9	11.1	10.4	6.5
Total Non-Predators	38.5	37.2	37.9	48.2	40.0	34.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	157	130	182	180	236	335
Bobcat	42	31	NA	41	NA	44
Coyote	1,039	973	1,312	1,075	1,274	1,144
Dog	95	63	67	84	99	121
Fox	41	30	46	67	47	35
Mountain Lion	254	288	351	274	350	265
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	57	75	133	78	65	59
Other/Unknown	84	207	60	48	60	139
Total Predators	1,770	1,797	2,152	1,846	2,131	2,142
Diseases	182	130	104	215	178	203
Enterotoxemia [2]		79	NA	97	87	50
Weather Conditions	256	219	221	404	267	239
Lambing Complications	140	192	181	377	272	176
Old Age	168	130	153	296	338	352
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	82	102	81	98	266	109
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106
Other/Unknown	369	354	700	453	406	215
Total Non-Predators	1,196	1,205	1,441	1,940	1,814	1,449
Total Losses	**2,966**	**3,002**	**3,592**	**3,786**	**3,946**	**3,591**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[3] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2002-2007 [2]

Cause of Loss	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			Number of Head			
Bear	900	600	700	600	2,400	1,200
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	4,800	2,900	3,200	2,400	2,600	2,000
Dog	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	500
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	1,300	800	1,300	700	1,200	800
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	400	1,100	500	600	500	200
Total Predators	8,100	5,400	5,700	4,300	5,300	4,700
Diseases	900	600	500	700	700	900
Enterotoxemia [1]		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	900	NA	NA	700	700	500
Lambing Complications	800	700	600	1,000	1,000	800
Old Age	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200	2,400
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	600	800	500	NA	1,500	500
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600
Other/Unknown	1,800	2,300	2,500	2,300	1,600	600
Total Non-Predators	6,900	5,600	5,300	6,700	7,700	6,300
Total Losses	**15,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**13,000**	**11,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.5	18.5	10.9
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	32.0	26.4	29.1	21.8	20.0	18.2
Dog	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	8.7	7.3	11.8	6.4	9.2	7.3
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2.7	10.0	4.5	5.5	3.8	1.8
Total Predators	54.0	49.1	51.8	39.1	40.8	42.7
Diseases	6.0	5.5	4.5	6.4	5.4	8.2
Enterotoxemia [1]		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	6.0	NA	NA	6.4	5.4	4.5
Lambing Complications	5.3	6.4	5.5	9.1	7.7	7.3
Old Age	12.7	10.9	10.9	18.2	16.9	21.8
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	4.0	7.3	4.5	NA	11.5	4.5
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5
Other/Unknown	12.0	20.9	22.7	20.9	12.3	5.5
Total Non-Predators	46.0	50.9	48.2	60.9	59.2	57.3
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	80	65	89	89	154	176
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	425	314	408	355	399	293
Dog	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	73
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	115	87	166	104	184	117
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	36	120	64	89	76	30
Total Predators	717	585	727	636	814	689
Diseases	80	65	64	104	107	132
Enterotoxemia [1]		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	80	NA	NA	104	107	73
Lambing Complications	71	76	77	148	154	117
Old Age	168	130	153	296	338	352
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	53	87	64	NA	230	73
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88
Other/Unknown	160	249	320	339	246	88
Total Non-Predators	610	607	676	992	1,182	923
Total Losses	**1,327**	**1,192**	**1,404**	**1,628**	**1,996**	**1,612**

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2002-2007 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,900	1,300	1,600	1,400	1,400	2,700
Bobcat	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	500
Coyote	15,000	13,100	15,600	11,000	14,800	14,400
Dog	800	600	500	600	900	800
Fox	1,000	600	800	800	800	600
Mountain Lion	3,400	4,000	3,200	2,600	2,800	2,500
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100	1,000
Other/Unknown	1,400	3,000	600	900	500	2,100
Total Predators	25,700	24,100	24,600	18,500	22,300	24,600
Diseases	2,500	1,300	700	1,700	1,200	1,200
Enterotoxemia [2]		700	NA	800	700	600
Weather Conditions	4,300	3,500	3,600	4,600	2,700	2,800
Lambing Complications	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000	1,000
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	700	NA	NA	600	600	600
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	5,100	4,100	7,100	3,300	3,500	2,700
Total Non-Predators	14,300	11,900	13,200	14,500	10,700	8,900
Total Losses	**40,000**	**36,000**	**37,800**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**33,500**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	8.1
Bobcat	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
Coyote	37.5	36.4	41.3	33.3	44.8	43.0
Dog	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.7	2.4
Fox	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.8
Mountain Lion	8.5	11.1	8.5	7.9	8.5	7.5
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	3.5	4.2	6.1	3.6	3.3	3.0
Other/Unknown	3.5	8.3	1.6	2.7	1.5	6.3
Total Predators	64.3	66.9	65.1	56.1	67.6	73.4
Diseases	6.3	3.6	1.9	5.2	3.6	3.6
Enterotoxemia [2]		1.9	NA	2.4	2.1	1.8
Weather Conditions	10.8	9.7	9.5	13.9	8.2	8.4
Lambing Complications	4.3	6.4	4.8	10.6	6.1	3.0
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1.8	NA	NA	1.8	1.8	1.8
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	12.8	11.4	18.8	10.0	10.6	8.1
Total Non-Predators	35.8	33.1	34.9	43.9	32.4	26.6
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	78	65	93	92	83	160
Bobcat	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	30
Coyote	615	659	903	719	875	851
Dog	33	30	29	39	53	47
Fox	41	30	46	52	47	35
Mountain Lion	139	201	185	170	165	148
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	57	75	133	78	65	59
Other/Unknown	57	151	35	59	30	124
Total Predators	1,053	1,212	1,424	1,210	1,318	1,454
Diseases	102	65	41	111	71	71
Enterotoxemia [2]		35	NA	52	41	35
Weather Conditions	176	176	208	301	160	165
Lambing Complications	70	116	104	229	118	59
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	29	NA	NA	39	35	35
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	209	206	411	216	207	160
Total Non-Predators	586	598	764	948	632	526
Total Losses	**1,639**	**1,810**	**2,189**	**2,158**	**1,950**	**1,980**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[3] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2002-2007 [2]

Cause of Loss	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number of Head					
Bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	4,700	4,200	6,100	4,300	6,500	5,800
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	NA
Fox	600	NA	NA	500	500	NA
Mountain Lion	600	500	600	600	600	500
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,300	1,100	2,200	1,100	800	900
Other/Unknown	2,000	3,000	900	900	400	2,900
Total Predators	9,200	8,800	9,800	7,400	9,400	10,700
Diseases	1,600	800	500	1,200	500	600
Enterotoxemia [1]		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather conditions	3,900	3,100	3,300	3,800	2,000	1,900
Lambing Complications	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000	1,000
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,600	2,000	4,400	2,100	1,100	1,300
Total Non-Predators	9,800	8,200	10,000	10,600	5,600	4,800
TOTAL LOSSES	19,000	17,000	19,800	18,000	15,000	15,500

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2002-2007 [2]

Cause of Loss	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,200	1,300	2,100
Bobcat	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	10,300	8,900	9,500	6,700	8,300	8,600
Dog	600	NA	NA	NA	NA	600
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	2,800	3,500	2,600	2,000	2,200	2,000
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	800	1,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	600
Total Predators	16,500	15,300	14,800	11,100	12,900	13,900
Diseases	900	500	NA	500	700	600
Enterotoxemia [1]		500	NA	500	500	500
Weather conditions	NA	NA	NA	800	700	900
Lambing Complications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	600	NA	NA	500	500	500
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	3,000	2,700	3,200	1,600	2,700	1,600
Total Non-Predators	4,500	3,700	3,200	3,900	5,100	4,100
TOTAL LOSSES	21,000	19,000	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	500	550	83.00	45,650
2001	500	610	83.00	50,630
2002	500	670	77.00	51,590
2003	500	660	72.00	47,520
2004	500	690	110.00	75,900
2005	450	690	100.00	69,000
2006	450	680	93.00	63,240
2007	450	790	77.00	60,830

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2000-2007

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 60 lbs	60-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2000	550	80	470	190	110	100	70
2001	610	70	540	235	120	110	75
2002	670	90	580	230	120	130	100
2003	660	91	569	245	123	123	78
2004	690	92	598	250	131	131	86
2005	690	92	598	260	146	136	56
2006	680	103	577	273	129	115	60
2007	790	100	690	275	148	142	125

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings [2]	Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths	Inventory End of Year
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2000	520	979	1	891	1	58	550
2001	550	1,054	8	936	1	65	610
2002	610	1,242	8	1,119	1	70	670
2003	670	1,272	8	1,195	1	94	660
2004	660	1,320	8	1,200	1	97	690
2005	690	1,325	12	1,255	1	81	690
2006	690	1,365	12	1,303	1	83	680
2007	680	1,565	12	1,348	1	118	790

[1] Hogs and pigs inventory is as of December 1 previous year.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farm where produced, State out-shipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Production [1]	Marketings [2]	Price per 100 Lbs	Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	214,591	213,600	45.90	98,404	98,042	221	98,263
2001	227,010	224,400	47.90	108,500	107,488	230	107,718
2002	281,980	268,320	39.30	110,574	105,450	189	105,639
2003	282,066	286,560	45.40	127,833	130,098	218	130,316
2004	291,866	287,760	53.90	157,128	155,103	259	155,362
2005	296,717	300,960	55.90	164,344	168,237	268	168,505
2006	285,755	286,440	49.40	139,583	141,501	237	141,738
2007	301,145	282,870	50.80	151,414	143,698	244	143,942

[1] Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventories.
[2] Excludes interfarm sales within the State and custom slaughter for use on farms where produced.
[3] Includes receipts from marketings and from sales of farm slaughtered meat.

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
2000	110.0	8.90	979
2001	117.0	9.01	1,054
2002	137.0	9.07	1,242
2003	136.0	9.35	1,272
2004	142.0	9.30	1,320
2005	139.0	9.53	1,325
2006	144.0	9.48	1,365
2007	160.0	9.78	1,565

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2000-2007 [1]

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer [2]	Total Egg Production	Price per Dozen	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	*Number*	*Millions*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	2,705	263	712	0.434	25,756
2001	3,282	264	865	0.440	31,717
2002	3,342	267	894	0.420	31,290
2003	3,340	259	866	0.520	37,556
2004	3,182	261	831	0.520	36,012
2005	3,285	267	878	0.318	23,248
2006	3,457	271	937	0.394	30,727
2007	3,576	267	954	0.662	52,618

[1] Estimates cover the 12 month period, December 1 previous year, through November 30.
[2] Total egg production divided by average number of layers on hand.

Chicken Inventory: Number and Value, Utah, December 1, 2000-2007 [1]

Year	Layers [2]			Pullets [2]			Other Chickens	Total Chickens		
	One year old and older	20 weeks old but less than one year	Total	13 weeks old and older but less than 20 weeks	Chicks and Pullets under 13 weeks of age	Total [3]		Number	Value	
									Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	1,832	1,343	3,175	261	390		2	3,828	1.80	6,890
2001	1,724	1,788	3,512	151	350		2	4,015	1.30	5,220
2002	1,781	1,571	3,352	407	93		1	3,853	1.70	6,550
2003	1,777	1,617	3,394	239	261			3,894	2.30	8,956
2004			3,176			701		3,877	1.30	5,040
2005			3,402			756		4,158	1.70	7,069
2006			3,763			650		4,413	1.20	5,296
2007			3,542			675		4,217	1.40	5,904

[1] Excludes commercial broilers
[2] Age break-outs not available after 2003 due to program change in 2004.
[3] Pullet total begins in 2004.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 2000-2007 [1]

Year	Number Lost [2]	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	198	1,088	4,352	0.020	87
2001	272	1,529	5,352	0.020	107
2002	260	2,003	7,812	0.010	78
2003	489	1,776	6,571	0.010	66
2004	511	1,626	6,016	0.010	60
2005	523	1,610	5,796	0.010	58
2006	751	1,451	4,788	0.001	5
2007	1,067	1,533	5,059	0.001	5

[1] Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30.
[2] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12 month period.

Bees, Honey, & Mink

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Honey Producing Colonies	Honey			
		Production		Value of Production	
		Yield per Colony	Total	Average Price per Pound	Total
	1,000	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Cents*	*1,000 Dollars*
2000	24	41	984	60	590
2001	23	38	874	65	568
2002	22	59	1,298	130	1,687
2003	25	57	1,425	128	1,824
2004	23	70	1,610	107	1,723
2005	23	45	1,035	102	1,056
2006	23	50	1,150	101	1,162
2007	25	39	975	112	1,092

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2000-2007

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Number*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
2000	90	590	163	350	2,666.1	664.9	34.00	90.6
2001	80	610	145	329	2,565.3	629.5	33.50	85.9
2002	80	575	149	324	2,607.3	622.9	30.60	79.8
2003	80	590	135	305	2,549.0	603.4	40.10	102.2
2004	80	580	143	296	2,558.1	604.8	47.10	120.5
2005	70	600	150	275	2,637.8	641.4	60.90	160.6
2006	66	623	155	279	2,866.7	654.1	48.40	138.7
2007	65	599	155	283	2,827.9	696.1	65.70	185.8

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2007 and Females Bred for 2008, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2007		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2008	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	260,000	1,461,200	67,000	370,600
Demi/Wild [3]	([1])	145,030	10,000	29,610
Pastel	([1])	65,250	([1])	14,950
Sapphire [4]	7,000	103,080	([1])	29,040
Blue Iris [5]	10,500	276,920	1,600	65,030
Mahogany	220,000	565,380	57,000	135,430
Pearl	([1])	59,540	([1])	13,240
Lavender [6]	([1])	10,450	([1])	1,690
Violet	([1])	21,580	([1])	6,230
White	1,900	104,480	290	23,550
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	14,990	([1])	1,800
Total	599,430	2,827,900	155,910	691,170

[1] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Black - formerly Standard, includes Pure Dark
[3] Demi/Wild - includes Dark brown, Ranch Wild, Demi-buff
[4] Sapphire - includes Pale Brown
[5] Blue Iris - for Gunmetal, includes Aleutian
[6] Lavender - formerly Lavender Hope
[7] Miscellaneous - Includes Pink

Trout

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 2002-2007

Year	Total Number of Operations	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12 inches or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
					Total	Average per pound
	Number	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2002	23	1,081	470	496	893	1.80
2003	21	1,033	175	190	469	2.47
2004	27	760	180	165	421	2.55
2005	21	540	166	157	466	2.97
2006	26	318	75	87	301	3.46
2007	20	460	107	117	369	3.15

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 2002-2007 [1]

Year	Stockers (6 inches - 12 inches)				Fingerlings (1 inch - 6 inches)			
	Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales		Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
			Total	Average per pound			Total	Average per 1,000 Fish/eggs
	1,000	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2002	260	74	181	2.44	36	1	7	196.00
2003								
2004								
2005	61	25	68	2.71	22	2	6	259.00
2006								
2007								

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2002-2007 [1]

Year	Total		Disease			Theft			Chemicals		
	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*
2002	392	90									
2003	142	15									
2004	174	25									
2005	103	54									
2006	191	121									
2007	256	75	13	1	5						

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2002-2007 [1] (continued)

Year	Drought			Flood			Predators			Other		
	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*
2002	113	68	29				62	7	16	17	13	4
2003	56	5	39				81	9	57			
2004	98	12	56				30	12	17			
2005							66	20	64			
2006							12	7	6			
2007							97	27	38			

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Agricultural Prices – Paid & Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2007, October 2007, January 2008, and April 2008 [1] [2]

	July 2007	October 2007	January 2008	April 2008
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	18	13	16	20
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	14	11	14	16
149 days or less	4	2	2	4
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	40.5	43.7	42.3	41.0
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	9.85	10.66	9.96	10.05
Type of worker				
Field	9.25	9.80	9.08	9.33
Livestock	9.85	10.69	9.47	9.81
Field & Livestock combined	9.45	10.05	9.30	9.55

[1] Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
[2] Excludes Agricultural Service workers.

[1]Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2000 - 2007

Year	Per Animal Unit [2]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
2000	10.80	13.10	11.30
2001	11.00	14.00	11.50
2002	11.60	13.70	12.10
2003	11.60	13.40	12.50
2004	11.80	13.80	13.10
2005	11.60	13.60	13.00
2006	11.70	14.60	13.50
2007	12.90	14.60	14.20

[1] Rates for Grazing on private non-irrigated grazing land.
[2] Includes animal unit plus Cow-calf rate converted to animal unit (AUM) using (1 aum=cow-calf * 0.833)

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
2000	2.05	1.97	1.89	2.02	2.04	1.92	1.95	2.01	1.80	1.89	1.88	2.12	2.00
2001	2.10	2.10	2.14	2.13	2.28	1.92	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.11	1.99	2.22	2.14
2002	2.30	2.28	2.34	2.29	2.27	2.34	2.15	2.27	2.46	2.43	2.45	2.56	2.42
2003	2.58	2.52	2.58	2.75	2.54	2.57	2.12	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.28	2.44	2.30
2004	2.39	2.74	2.59	2.72	2.71	2.51	2.42	2.30	2.05	1.96	2.39	1.91	2.21
2005	2.11	1.96	1.89	2.04	([2])	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.96	([2])	2.09	([2])	2.06
2006	2.34	2.11	2.17	2.29	2.20	([2])	2.36	2.39	2.58	2.95	2.72	3.40	3.02
2007	3.65	3.91	3.70	3.18	3.72	([2])	3.38	3.39	4.71	5.58	5.22	4.99	4.05
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2000	73.00	73.00	71.00	68.00	68.00	64.00	74.00	84.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	79.50
2001	82.00	86.00	87.00	85.00	93.00	96.00	100.00	98.00	97.00	98.00	97.00	98.00	97.00
2002	93.00	97.00	95.00	92.00	93.00	96.00	94.00	103.00	99.00	97.00	97.00	94.00	96.50
2003	94.00	93.00	90.00	93.00	99.00	93.00	83.00	83.00	81.00	76.00	70.00	87.00	82.00
2004	84.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	89.00
2005	85.00	91.00	99.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	95.00	97.00	100.00	104.00	96.00
2006	95.00	100.00	96.00	106.00	98.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	97.00	99.00	99.00	101.00	101.00
2007	100.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	121.00	123.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	135.00	140.00	131.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2000	73.00	71.00	69.00	63.00	67.00	64.00	73.00	82.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	82.00	78.50
2001	81.00	86.00	85.00	84.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	95.00	95.00	96.00	95.00	96.00	95.00
2002	92.00	94.00	94.00	91.00	93.00	94.00	93.00	100.00	97.00	95.00	95.00	92.00	94.50
2003	93.00	91.00	88.00	92.00	99.00	92.00	82.00	82.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	86.00	81.50
2004	83.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	88.50
2005	85.00	91.00	98.00	92.00	89.00	94.00	93.00	89.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	102.00	94.50
2006	93.00	99.00	95.00	104.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	99.50
2007	99.00	104.00	104.00	109.00	119.00	120.00	121.00	129.00	130.00	130.00	134.00	139.00	129.00
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
2000	29.00	36.00	32.00	32.00	24.00	27.00	31.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	33.00	28.20
2001	36.00	39.00	37.00	31.00	29.00	25.00	26.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	26.00	33.00	27.10
2002	32.00	33.00	32.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	30.00	33.00	25.40
2003	39.00	41.00	37.00	28.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	34.00	38.00	29.90
2004	34.00	36.00	31.00	34.00	30.00	25.00	33.00	33.00	38.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	33.80
2005													44.00
2006													33.20
2007													27.90
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
2000	84.00	86.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	85.00	83.00	83.00	82.00	75.00	70.00	75.00	82.90
2001	80.00	80.00	85.00	89.00	83.00	75.00	66.00	56.00	57.00	52.00	55.00	64.00	61.00
2002	70.00	70.00	68.00	67.00	66.00	71.00	74.00	71.00	73.00	78.00	82.00	86.00	75.60
2003	91.00	91.00	93.00	93.00	97.00	96.00	90.00	86.00	87.00	94.00	97.00	98.00	92.00
2004	102.00	106.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	101.00	103.00	100.00	105.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	101.00
2005													117.00
2006													98.50
2007													98.50

[1] Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30; sheep and lamb, January 1 to Dec 31.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Sheep and Lamb monthly prices discontinued after December 2004.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2000-2007

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
2000	10.60	10.10	10.10	9.80	11.00	11.20	11.70	11.60	12.20	12.00	11.60	12.00	11.20
2001	12.40	12.60	13.50	14.00	15.20	15.90	16.00	16.30	16.90	15.40	13.90	13.50	14.70
2002	13.40	13.10	12.40	12.10	11.80	11.20	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.80
2003	11.30	11.10	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.20	14.80	14.40	13.70	12.10
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
2006	14.00	13.70	12.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.80	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.70
2007	14.50	14.70	15.50	16.00	17.80	20.20	21.20	21.00	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.10	18.90
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [1,2]													
2000	10.60	10.10	10.10	9.80	11.10	11.20	11.80	11.70	12.30	12.10	11.70	12.10	11.20
2001	12.50	12.70	13.60	14.10	15.30	16.00	16.10	16.40	17.00	15.40	13.90	13.50	14.70
2002	13.50	13.10	12.40	12.10	11.80	11.20	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.80
2003	11.30	11.10	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.20	14.80	14.40	13.70	12.10
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt) [1]													
2000	10.50	10.20	10.00	9.70	9.50	11.10	10.10	10.60	10.90	10.50	10.50	10.30	10.30
2001	10.60	10.90	11.50	12.50	13.30	14.50	13.90	14.60	14.90	14.80	13.90	13.20	13.10
2002	11.60	11.70	11.50	11.20	11.30	10.70	10.00	9.90	10.50	11.40	11.10	10.90	11.00
2003	10.70	10.70	10.40	10.20	10.00	10.00	11.10	13.00	15.00	15.50	15.60	13.90	12.10
2004	13.00	12.80	14.30	18.00	20.50	19.30	16.50	14.90	15.50	15.90	16.30	17.50	16.20
2005	16.70	15.80	15.30	15.20	14.50	14.10	14.40	14.30	15.10	16.00	15.40	15.20	15.10

[1] Milk not broken out by grade after 2005.
[2] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2000-2007

Dollars per Head

Marketing Year Average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1,220	1,450	1,550	1,550	1,510	1,620	1,620	1,620

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity

County Estimates are an integral part of agricultural statistics. These estimates provide data to compare acres, production, and yield in different counties within the State of Utah. Crop county estimates play a major role in Federal Farm Program payments and crop insurance settlements, thus, directly affecting many farmers and ranchers. A cooperative agreement between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA provides funding in support of county estimates contained in this publication.

County estimates may be downloaded in .CSV file format by accessing the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/ and clicking on "Select Data from a Data Base (QuickStats)." Additional County level data can be found in the 2002 Census of Agriculture at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/.

	Wheat, All			Wheat, Spring – All			Barley, Barley – All		
Rank	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	3,403,300	53	Box Elder	129,300	31	Cache	491,000	29
2	Cache	1,019,400	16	Cache	70,400	17	Millard	239,000	14
3	San Juan	553,300	9	Millard	63,800	15	Utah	181,000	11
4	Utah	397,000	6	Davis	55,300	13	Box Elder	175,000	10
5	Davis	225,300	4	Utah	25,000	6	Sanpete	145,000	8
State Total		**6,420,000**	**100**		**420,000**	**100**		**1,716,000**	**100**

	Oats – All			Corn – Grain			Corn – Silage		
Rank	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Ton**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	80,000	19	Box Elder	1,020,100	31	Millard	142,100	14
2	Millard	48,000	11	Utah	362,700	11	Cache	139,600	14
3	Sanpete	44,000	10	Duchesne	309,900	10	Utah	137,500	14
4	Cache	40,000	9	Millard	288,000	9	Box Elder	121,000	12
5	Emery	31,000	7	Juab	180,700	6	Sevier	59,800	6
State Total		**425,000**	**100**		**3,256,000**	**100**		**987,000**	**100**

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity (continued)

	Hay – Alfalfa			Hay – Other			Hay – All		
Rank	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**
1	Millard	305,000	13	Rich	52,400	17	Millard	320,000	12
2	Cache	268,000	11	Duchesne	38,000	12	Cache	286,000	11
3	Iron	225,000	10	Sanpete	27,000	9	Iron	238,000	9
4	Box Elder	206,000	9	Box Elder	22,000	7	Box Elder	228,000	9
5	Utah	165,000	7	Summit	20,000	6	Utah	178,400	7
State Total		**2,352,000**	**100**		**315,000**	**100**		**2,667,000**	**100**

	Cattle – All Cattle			Cattle – Beef Cattle			Cattle – Milk Cows		
Rank	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	97,000	12	Box Elder	40,000	12	Millard	19,000	22
2	Millard	73,000	9	Duchesne	26,500	8	Cache	13,800	16
3	Utah	64,000	8	Sanpete	25,000	7	Utah	12,200	14
4	Cache	60,000	7	Millard	24,500	7	Box Elder	7,800	9
5	Sanpete	60,000	7	Utah	19,500	6	Weber	4,200	5
State Total		**830,000**	**100**		**344,000**	**100**		**86,000**	**100**

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2007 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	6,420,000	11,000	3,403,300	1,019,400			225,300
All Barley	Bu	1,716,000		175,000	491,000			
Corn for Grain	Bu	3,256,000	14,000	1,020,100	144,100	27,500		173,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	987,000	38,600	121,000	139,600	6,000		12,500
Oats	Bu	425,000	2,000	80,000	40,000	6,000		
All Hay	Tons	2,667,000	118,100	228,000	286,000		10,000	21,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,352,000	110,000	206,000	268,000		4,000	18,000
January 1, 2008 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	850,000	29,000	109,000	62,000	8,000	4,000	8,000
Beef Cows	Head	365,000	14,000	50,000	14,500	4,000	2,500	3,500
Milk Cows	Head	85,000	2,400	8,800	13,100			
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	250,000		33,000	4,000	11,000		500
Cash Receipts, 2007								
Livestock	Mill $	930.8	120.6	71.6	76.9	6.2	2.0	5.1
Crops	Mill $	312.8	8.1	46.7	24.7	1.9	0.5	29.8
Total	Mill $	1,243.7	128.7	118.3	101.6	8.1	2.5	34.9
2002 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	15,282	256	1,113	1,194	243	28	582
Land in Farms	Acres	11,731,228	139,158	1,400,759	246,586	199,384	([3])	65,857
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	961,037	32,067	141,462	105,203	5,997	3,979	17,879
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	1,091,011	36,073	113,251	83,945	10,684	8,182	21,275

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand [4]	Iron	Juab	Kane
2007 Production								
All Wheat	Bu					28,700	136,500	
All Barley	Bu	35,000				29,000	55,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu	309,900	134,000			56,000	180,700	
Corn for Silage	Tons	54,000	16,700			8,100	24,400	
Oats	Bu	29,000	31,000			10,000		
All Hay	Tons	177,000	57,000	39,000		238,000	54,600	20,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	139,000	51,000	35,000		225,000	50,000	19,000
January 1, 2008 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	60,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	25,000	17,000	11,000
Beef Cows	Head	32,500	14,500	9,000	1,500	11,500	8,000	5,500
Milk Cows	Head	4,500				3,200		
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,300	2,200			28,000	7,000	
Cash Receipts, 2007								
Livestock	Mill $	40.1	20.8	9.2	1.6	58.5	13.4	6.3
Crops	Mill $	11.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	19.1	11.7	0.8
Total	Mill $	52.0	25.3	11.4	2.8	77.6	25.1	7.1
2002 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	932	459	225	94	438	236	131
Land in Farms	Acres	1,304,716	([3])	79,879	52,729	479,102	270,350	155,825
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	50,093	17,208	8,539	2,450	63,197	25,226	2,144
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	94,723	33,099	15,429	3,360	68,705	22,043	3,433

[1] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.
[2] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.
[3] Not published because of respondent confidentiality.
[4] All hay includes only Alfalfa production.

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan [4]	Sanpete	Sevier
2007 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	182,800				137,000	553,300	40,500	
All Barley	Bu	239,000	72,000					145,000	55,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	288,000						60,000	28,600
Corn for Silage	Tons	142,100						54,200	59,800
Oats	Bu	48,000					19,000	44,000	12,000
All Hay	Tons	320,000	33,000	31,000	71,400	14,400	14,000	164,000	158,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	305,000	28,000	25,000	19,000	13,000	11,000	137,000	153,000
January 1, 2008 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	68,000	8,000	12,000	35,000	10,000	14,000	56,000	47,000
Beef Cows	Head	22,500	3,000	5,500	18,500	4,000	8,500	22,500	16,500
Milk Cows	Head	15,100	900	3,100				7,000	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	6,500	13,000	4,000	8,500	1,000	2,500	46,000	4,500
Cash Receipts, 2007									
Livestock	Mill $	98.0	11.4	14.3	15.4	3.5	6.3	125.5	30.1
Crops	Mill $	45.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	10.5	7.5	19.6	13.8
Total	Mill $	143.3	14.3	16.7	17.5	14.0	13.8	145.1	43.9
2002 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	646	255	108	135	712	231	759	568
Land in Farms	Acres	444,941	([3])	([3])	509,279	82,267	1,558,661	357,184	164,817
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	87,588	11,106	10,311	32,869	11,591	29,693	48,892	45,140
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	91,695	10,577	13,174	49,357	9,889	2,598	65,367	58,620

See footnotes below.

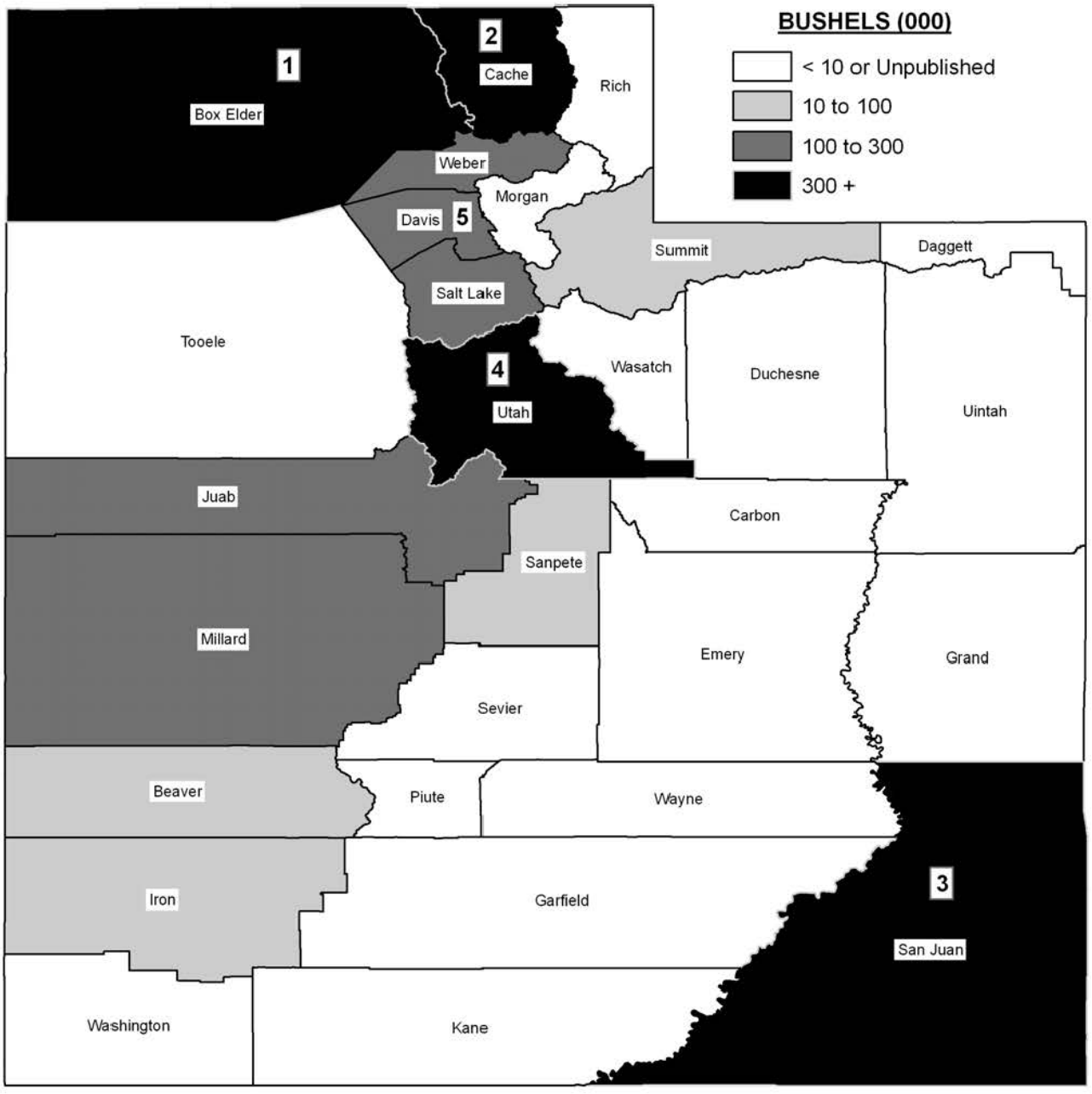
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2007 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	10,700			397,000				154,000
All Barley	Bu		11,000	44,000	181,000			41,000	60,000
Corn for Grain	Bu		30,200	159,800	362,700				133,200
Corn for Silage	Tons		29,400	36,900	137,500				58,500
Oats	Bu		8,000	15,000	28,000			21,000	
All Hay	Tons	43,000	63,200	120,000	178,400	29,000	36,800	42,100	76,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	23,000	57,000	106,000	165,000	25,000	34,000	33,000	71,000
January 1, 2008 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	24,000	25,000	29,000	77,000	10,000	16,000	15,000	27,000
Beef Cows	Head	11,000	15,000	13,000	25,500	4,500	8,000	7,500	8,500
Milk Cows	Head	1,400			11,500	1,300		1,300	4,200
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	31,000	6,000	11,000	16,000	2,000		5,300	4,000
Cash Receipts, 2007									
Livestock	Mill $	20.3	21.3	19.1	102.4	8.1	5.8	16.1	25.8
Crops	Mill $	1.9	6.3	13.6	54.1	2.4	3.6	4.3	12.6
Total	Mill $	22.2	27.6	32.7	156.5	10.5	9.4	20.4	38.4
2002 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	557	380	908	2,046	380	481	173	1,012
Land in Farms	Acres	375,689	415,056	([4])	343,072	69,612	217,147	42,374	86,913
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	18,413	19,061	33,168	81,114	8,332	8,008	14,394	25,913
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	28,332	22,835	60,838	84,919	13,787	15,371	18,025	31,425

[1] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.
[2] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.
[3] Not published because of respondent confidentiality.
[4] All hay includes only Alfalfa production.

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2007



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	53,400	53,700	52,100	49,700	57	68	2,970,500	3,403,300
Cache	17,900	18,800	16,900	17,100	53	60	897,600	1,019,400
Davis	2,500	4,300	2,400	4,000	87	56	208,000	225,300
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	6,300	6,500	6,200	4,700	31	29	192,900	137,000
Tooele	1,400		1,100		81		89,500	
Weber	2,000	1,600	1,900	1,400	88	110	167,500	154,000
Other Counties	1,000	1,300	700	800	64	94	44,500	75,000
Total	84,500	86,200	81,300	77,700	56	65	4,570,500	5,014,000
Central								
Juab	3,700	4,100	3,100	3,400	47	40	146,900	136,500
Millard	2,400	2,600	2,000	2,300	72	79	143,000	182,800
Sanpete	1,700	800	1,400	500	37	81	52,100	40,500
Sevier								
Utah	15,200	15,300	13,900	13,200	36	30	493,500	397,000
Total	23,000	22,800	20,400	19,400	41	39	835,500	756,800
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	33,000	33,500	32,000	32,900	20	17	642,200	553,300
Summit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	11	19,200	10,700
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	900	700	300	47	88	32,600	26,500
Total	35,000	35,400	33,700	34,200	21	17	694,000	590,500
Southern								
Beaver		500		100		110		11,000
Garfield								
Iron		500		400		72		28,700
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,500	600	600	200	33	95	20,000	19,000
Total	1,500	1,600	600	700	33	84	20,000	58,700
State								
Total	144,000	146,000	136,000	132,000	45	49	6,120,000	6,420,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2006 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	22,500	22,200	98	2,170,500	30,900	29,900	27	800,000
Cache	8,000	7,800	82	636,000	9,900	9,100	29	261,600
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	600	600	95	57,000	5,700	5,600	24	135,900
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	5,900	5,700	88	499,500	1,000	400	25	10,000
Total	37,000	36,300	93	3,363,000	47,500	45,000	27	1,207,500
Central								
Juab	1,400	1,200	93	111,500	2,300	1,900	19	35,400
Millard								
Sanpete	700	600	63	38,000	1,000	800	18	14,100
Sevier								
Utah	3,100	3,000	115	344,000	12,100	10,900	14	149,500
Other Counties	1,800	1,600	85	136,000	600	400	18	7,000
Total	7,000	6,400	98	629,500	16,000	14,000	15	206,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,500	1,200	51	61,500	33,500	32,500	19	632,500
Total	1,500	1,200	51	61,500	33,500	32,500	19	632,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000	600	33	20,000	500			
Total	1,000	600	33	20,000	500			
State								
Total	46,500	44,500	92	4,074,000	97,500	91,500	22	2,046,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2007 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	18,700	18,400	137	2,511,800	35,000	31,300	28	891,500
Cache	7,700	6,600	100	659,900	11,100	10,500	34	359,500
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	1,100	400	128	51,000	5,400	4,300	20	86,000
Tooele								
Weber	1,600	1,400	110	154,000				
Other Counties	5,100	4,500	66	296,300	500	300	13	4,000
Total	34,200	31,300	117	3,673,000	52,000	46,400	29	1,341,000
Central								
Juab	1,000	800	79	63,000	3,100	2,600	28	73,500
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	2,100	2,100	115	242,000	13,200	11,100	14	155,000
Other Counties	2,900	2,500	88	220,800	500	300	8	2,500
Total	6,000	5,400	97	525,800	16,800	14,000	17	231,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total								
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	2,800	1,300	85	110,200	34,200	33,600	16	539,000
State								
Total	43,000	38,000	113	4,309,000	103,000	94,000	22	2,111,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	49,000	50,600	48,400	47,100	58	70	2,790,500	3,274,000
Cache	16,400	16,700	15,400	15,800	54	60	833,000	949,000
Davis	1,600	3,700	1,500	3,500	102	49	153,000	170,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	5,800	6,000	5,700	4,700	32	29	181,500	137,000
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	3,200	2,000	3,000	1,700	83	118	248,500	200,000
Total	76,000	79,000	74,000	72,800	57	65	4,206,500	4,730,000
Central								
Juab	3,100		2,600		51		131,500	
Millard	1,800	1,600	1,600	1,400	71	85	114,300	119,000
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	13,300	14,700	12,200	12,800	35	29	433,000	372,000
Other Counties	1,300	4,100	1,100	3,400	42	46	45,700	156,000
Total	19,500	20,400	17,500	17,600	41	37	724,500	647,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	31,800		31,300		20		627,200	
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,700		1,700		30		51,800	
Total	33,500		33,000		21		679,000	
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000		500		30		15,000	
Total	1,000		500		30		15,000	
Other Districts		35,600		34,600		18		623,000
State								
Total	130,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	45	48	5,625,000	6,000,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1] [2]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,400	3,100	3,700	2,600	49	50	180,000	129,300
Cache	1,500	2,100	1,500	1,300	43	54	64,600	70,400
Davis	900	600	900	500	61	111	55,000	55,300
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	500	500	500		23		11,400	
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	1,200	900	700	500	76	58	53,000	29,000
Total	8,500	7,200	7,300	4,900	50	58	364,000	284,000
Central								
Juab	600		500		31		15,400	
Millard	600	1,000	400	900	72	71	28,700	63,800
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	1,900	600	1,700	400	36	63	60,500	25,000
Other Counties	400	800	300	500	21	42	6,400	21,000
Total	3,500	2,400	2,900	1,800	38	61	111,000	109,800
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	1,200		700		21		15,000	
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	300							
Total	1,500		700		21		15,000	
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	500		100		50		5,000	
Total	500		100		50		5,000	
Other Districts		1,400		300		87		26,200
State								
Total	14,000	11,000	11,000	7,000	45	60	495,000	420,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern							
Box Elder	10,400	4,100	173	708,000	6,100	23	142,800
Cache	6,900	1,000	153	153,000	5,800	24	139,200
Davis	1,500	900	179	161,000	600	26	15,600
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	3,800	1,400	165	231,000	2,400	27	64,800
Other Counties	2,400	600	178	107,000	1,600	26	41,100
Total	25,000	8,000	170	1,360,000	16,500	24	403,500
Central							
Juab	2,400	1,300	154	200,000	1,000	23	23,400
Millard	9,000	1,400	151	211,000	7,400	19	139,800
Sanpete							
Sevier							
Utah	7,900	2,100	141	296,000	5,700	25	145,100
Other Counties	6,700	200	130	26,000	6,400	19	119,200
Total	26,000	5,000	147	733,000	20,500	21	427,500
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	4,200	1,500	144	216,000	2,700	19	50,600
Emery	1,700	700	169	118,000	1,000	18	17,600
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	3,200	1,100	137	151,000	2,100	23	47,600
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,900	700	130	91,000	1,200	21	25,200
Total	11,000	4,000	144	576,000	7,000	20	141,000
Southern							
Beaver							
Garfield							
Iron							
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	3,000				3,000	21	62,000
Total	3,000				3,000	21	62,000
State							
Total	65,000	17,000	157	2,669,000	47,000	22	1,034,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

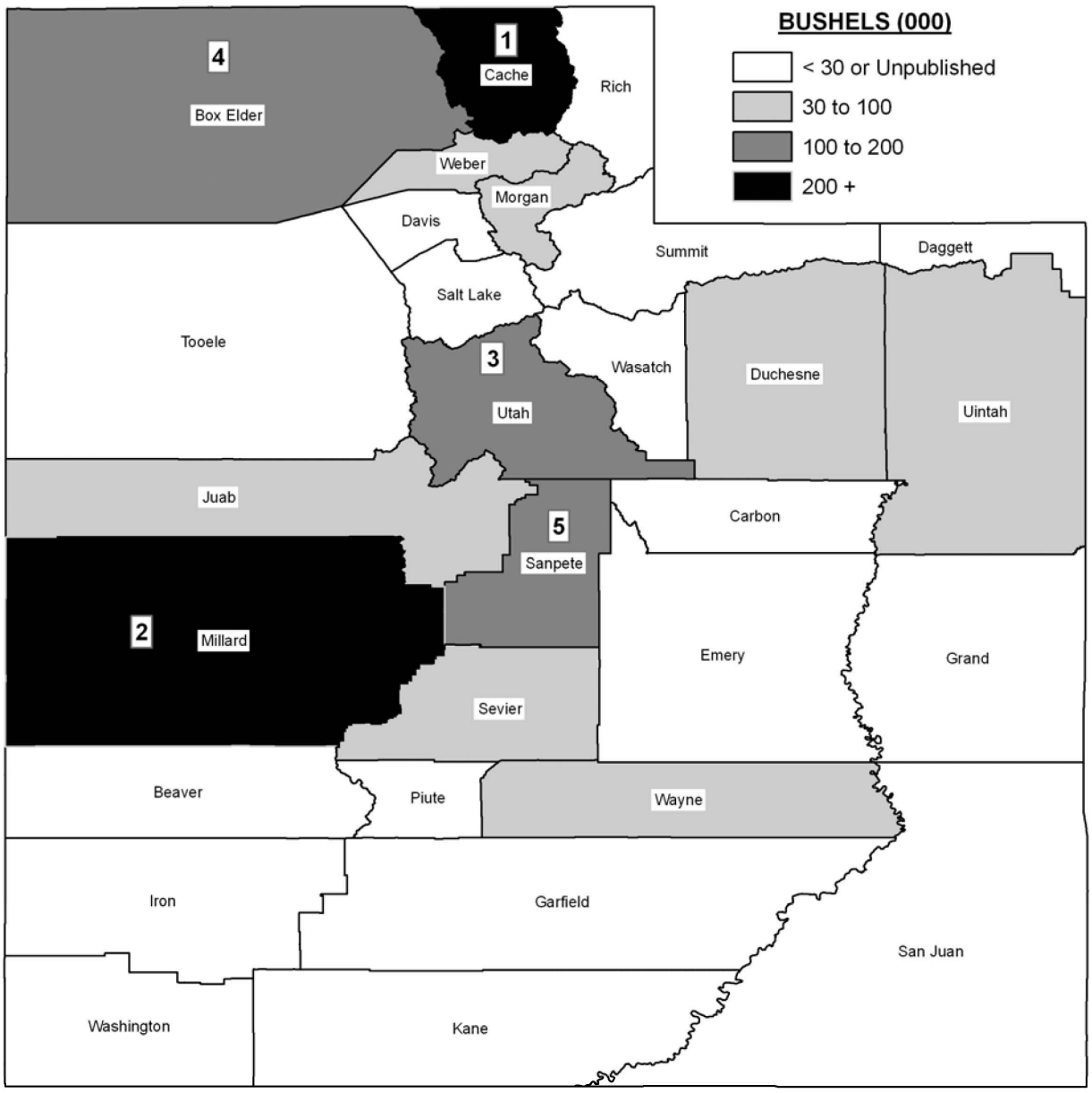
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern							
Box Elder	11,800	6,500	157	1,020,100	5,000	24	121,000
Cache	7,600	1,100	131	144,100	6,300	22	139,600
Davis	1,500	1,000	173	173,000	500	25	12,500
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele	1,600	200	151	30,200	1,400	21	29,400
Weber	3,200	900	148	133,200	2,300	25	58,500
Other Counties	800	300	151	45,400	500	22	11,000
Total	26,500	10,000	155	1,546,000	16,000	23	372,000
Central							
Juab	2,500	1,300	139	180,700	1,100	22	24,400
Millard	9,500	2,000	144	288,000	7,500	19	142,100
Sanpete	3,500	500	120	60,000	3,000	18	54,200
Sevier	4,100	200	143	28,600	3,700	16	59,800
Utah	8,900	2,500	145	362,700	6,200	22	137,500
Total	28,500	6,500	142	920,000	21,500	19	418,000
Eastern							
Carbon	500	200	138	27,500	300	20	6,000
Daggett							
Duchesne	4,600	2,100	148	309,900	2,500	22	54,000
Emery	1,800	800	168	134,000	1,000	17	16,700
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	2,800	1,300	123	159,800	1,500	25	36,900
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,300	600	148	88,800	700	24	16,900
Total	11,000	5,000	144	720,000	6,000	22	130,500
Southern							
Beaver	2,200	100	140	14,000	2,100	18	38,600
Garfield							
Iron	800	400	140	56,000	400	20	8,100
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	1,000				1,000	20	19,800
Total	4,000	500	140	70,000	3,500	19	66,500
State							
Total	70,000	22,000	148	3,256,000	47,000	21	987,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2007



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,100	4,000	3,600	2,400	74	73	266,000	175,000
Cache	11,300	11,000	10,700	7,800	70	63	745,000	491,000
Davis								
Morgan	700	1,100	600	900	90	80	54,000	72,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele		800		200		55		11,000
Weber	900	1,000	800	700	75	86	60,000	60,000
Other Counties	2,500	1,100	1,800	500	64	104	115,000	52,000
Total	19,500	19,000	17,500	12,500	71	69	1,240,000	861,000
Central								
Juab		1,000		700		79		55,000
Millard	5,500	5,300	3,100	2,600	88	92	274,000	239,000
Sanpete	3,000	2,800	1,700	1,500	86	97	146,000	145,000
Sevier		1,000		600		92		55,000
Utah	3,000	2,900	2,200	2,100	87	86	191,000	181,000
Other Counties	2,500		1,700		64		109,000	
Total	14,000	13,000	8,700	7,500	83	90	720,000	675,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	800	800	600	400	87	88	52,000	35,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	700	700	500	400	100	110	50,000	44,000
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	900	700	200	97	55	68,000	11,000
Total	2,500	2,400	1,800	1,000	94	90	170,000	90,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron		900		300		97		29,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,600	1,700	900	500	83	82	75,000	41,000
Other Counties	2,400	1,000	1,100	200	68	100	75,000	20,000
Total	4,000	3,600	2,000	1,000	75	90	150,000	90,000
State								
Total	40,000	38,000	30,000	22,000	76	78	2,280,000	1,716,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2006 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,500	3,100	82	255,000	600	500	22	11,000
Cache	8,200	7,800	83	645,000	3,100	2,900	34	100,000
Davis								
Morgan	700	600	90	54,000				
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	900	800	75	60,000				
Other Counties	1,700	1,200	84	101,000	800	600	23	14,000
Total	15,000	13,500	83	1,115,000	4,500	4,000	31	125,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	5,500	3,100	88	274,000				
Sanpete	3,000	1,700	86	146,000				
Sevier								
Utah	3,000	2,200	87	191,000				
Other Counties	1,500	1,000	84	84,000	1,000	700	36	25,000
Total	13,000	8,000	87	695,000	1,000	700	36	25,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	800	600	87	52,000				
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	700	500	100	50,000				
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	700	97	68,000				
Total	2,500	1,800	94	170,000				
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,600	900	83	75,000				
Other Counties	1,900	800	81	65,000	500	300	33	10,000
Total	3,500	1,700	82	140,000	500	300	33	10,000
Other Districts[2]								
State								
Total	34,000	25,000	85	2,120,000	6,000	5,000	32	160,000

[1] Counties and districts with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2007 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder [2]	3,400	2,000	85	170,000	600	400	13	5,000
Cache	8,500	5,300	77	410,000	2,500	2,500	32	81,000
Davis								
Morgan	500	400	120	48,000	600	500	48	24,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	1,000	700	86	60,000				
Other Counties	1,400	600	103	62,000	500	100	10	1,000
Total	14,800	9,000	83	750,000	4,200	3,500	32	111,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete	2,800	1,500	97	145,000				
Sevier	1,000	600	92	55,000				
Utah								
Other Counties	8,400	4,900	94	460,000	800	500	30	15,000
Total	12,200	7,000	94	660,000	800	500	30	15,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	800	400	88	35,000				
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	700	400	110	44,000				
Wasatch								
Other Counties	900	200	55	11,000				
Total	2,400	1,000	90	90,000				
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	900	300	97	29,000				
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,700	500	82	41,000				
Other Counties	1,000	200	100	20,000				
Total	3,600	1,000	90	90,000				
Other Districts								
State								
Total	33,000	18,000	88	1,590,000	5,000	4,000	32	126,000

[1] Counties and districts with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".

County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1] [2]

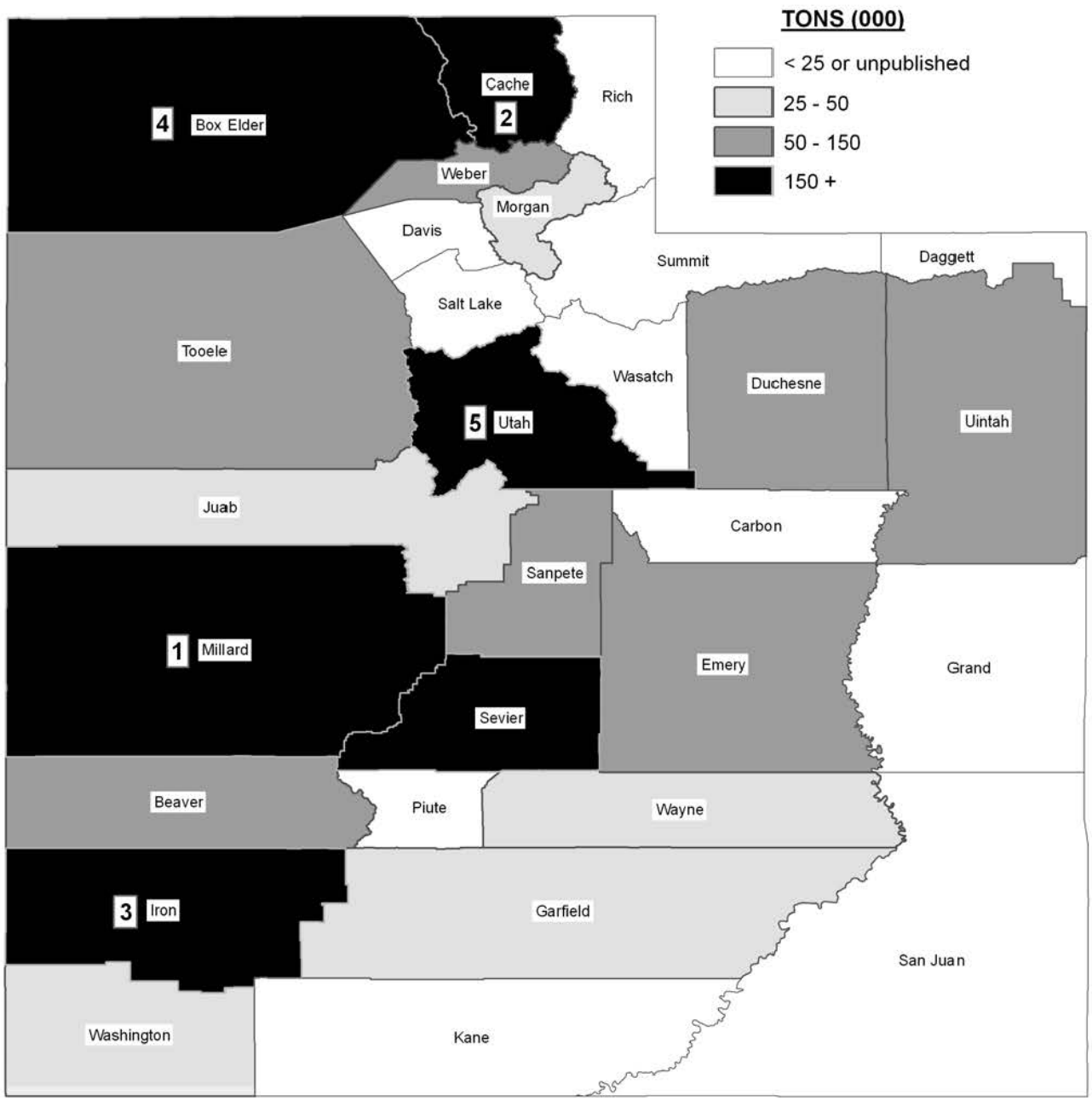
District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,800	2,800	1,200	1,000	81	80	97,000	80,000
Cache	2,300	2,100	500	500	84	80	42,000	40,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich		600						
Salt Lake								
Tooele	500	800		200		40		8,000
Weber								
Other Counties	2,400	1,000	400	300	78	87	31,000	26,000
Total	9,000	7,300	2,100	2,000	81	77	170,000	154,000
Central								
Juab		600						
Millard	3,800	2,600	700	500	83	96	58,000	48,000
Sanpete	3,700	4,000	600	400	88	110	53,000	44,000
Sevier		1,800		200		60		12,000
Utah		1,300		400		70		28,000
Other Counties	4,500		700		76		53,000	
Total	12,000	10,300	2,000	1,500	82	88	164,000	132,000
Eastern								
Carbon		800		100		60		6,000
Daggett								
Duchesne		3,500		300		97		29,000
Emery	2,700	2,700	600	200	78	155	47,000	31,000
Grand								
San Juan	1,400	500	700	200	47	95	33,000	19,000
Summit		500						
Uintah		1,200		100		150		15,000
Wasatch	500							
Other Counties	9,400	700	1,000	100	75	10	75,000	1,000
Total	14,000	9,900	2,300	1,000	67	101	155,000	101,000
Southern								
Beaver	2,000	2,000		100		20		2,000
Garfield	1,400	900						
Iron		1,400		100		100		10,000
Kane								
Piute	900	900						
Washington								
Wayne		1,500		200		105		21,000
Other Counties	5,700	800	600	100	83	50	50,000	5,000
Total	10,000	7,500	600	500	83	76	50,000	38,000
State								
Total	45,000	35,000	7,000	5,000	77	85	539,000	425,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2007



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	67,000	65,600	3.0	3.5	200,000	228,000
Cache	69,400	71,600	3.6	4.0	247,000	286,000
Davis	4,800	5,100	3.8	4.1	18,000	21,000
Morgan	10,600	9,800	2.8	3.4	30,000	33,000
Rich	39,500	37,600	1.9	1.9	77,000	71,400
Salt Lake	3,600	3,700	3.5	3.9	12,500	14,400
Tooele	19,600	19,600	3.0	3.2	59,500	63,200
Weber	17,500	18,000	4.1	4.2	71,000	76,000
Total	232,000	231,000	3.1	3.4	715,000	793,000
Central						
Juab	13,700	14,000	3.8	3.9	52,000	54,600
Millard	66,600	67,400	4.3	4.7	289,000	320,000
Sanpete	46,000	44,700	3.6	3.7	165,000	164,000
Sevier	36,600	36,200	4.3	4.4	157,000	158,000
Utah	40,100	40,700	3.3	4.4	134,000	178,400
Total	203,000	203,000	3.9	4.3	797,000	875,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,000		2.8		14,000	
Daggett	4,000	4,700	2.3	2.1	9,000	10,000
Duchesne	48,000	50,200	3.4	3.5	161,000	177,000
Emery	20,100	19,500	3.2	2.9	65,000	57,000
Grand	2,000		4.0		8,000	
San Juan	6,500	6,900	2.0	2.0	13,000	14,000
Summit	18,700	18,500	2.5	2.3	46,000	43,000
Uintah	35,500	35,100	4.0	3.4	142,000	120,000
Wasatch	7,200	7,400	3.5	3.9	25,000	29,000
Other Counties	1,000	8,700	2.0	2.8	2,000	24,000
Total	148,000	151,000	3.3	3.1	485,000	474,000
Southern						
Beaver	24,700	24,400	4.9	4.8	120,000	118,100
Garfield	13,200	12,700	3.3	3.1	44,000	39,000
Iron	50,000	48,900	4.7	4.9	236,000	238,000
Kane	4,900	4,900	3.1	4.1	15,000	20,000
Piute	12,800	12,800	3.5	2.4	45,000	31,000
Washington	9,900	9,800	4.6	3.8	46,000	36,800
Wayne	11,500	11,500	3.2	3.7	37,000	42,100
Total	127,000	125,000	4.3	4.2	543,000	525,000
State						
Total	710,000	710,000	3.6	3.8	2,540,000	2,667,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay,[1] All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	55,000	54,000	3.3	3.8	179,000	206,000
Cache	61,000	63,100	3.8	4.2	230,000	268,000
Davis	3,400	3,700	4.4	4.9	15,000	18,000
Morgan	8,400	7,400	3.1	3.8	26,000	28,000
Rich	6,500	5,500	3.2	3.5	21,000	19,000
Salt Lake	2,700	2,800	4.1	4.6	11,000	13,000
Tooele	16,000	16,000	3.3	3.6	52,000	57,000
Weber	15,000	15,500	4.4	4.6	66,000	71,000
Total	168,000	168,000	3.6	4.0	600,000	680,000
Central						
Juab	11,400	11,100	4.2	4.5	48,000	50,000
Millard	61,000	61,400	4.5	5.0	275,000	305,000
Sanpete	34,000	33,000	4.0	4.2	137,000	137,000
Sevier	34,000	33,800	4.4	4.5	150,000	153,000
Utah	33,600	34,700	3.6	4.8	120,000	165,000
Total	174,000	174,000	4.2	4.7	730,000	810,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,000		2.8		14,000	
Daggett	1,500	1,500	3.3	2.7	5,000	4,000
Duchesne	34,000	34,500	4.0	4.0	135,000	139,000
Emery	17,000	17,000	3.4	3.0	58,000	51,000
Grand	2,000		4.0		8,000	
San Juan	5,500	5,000	2.0	2.2	11,000	11,000
Summit	8,700	9,000	3.0	2.6	26,000	23,000
Uintah	30,000	29,800	4.4	3.6	132,000	106,000
Wasatch	5,300	5,900	4.0	4.2	21,000	25,000
Other Counties		7,300		3.0		22,000
Total	109,000	110,000	3.8	3.5	410,000	381,000
Southern						
Beaver	21,500	21,500	5.2	5.1	111,000	110,000
Garfield	11,200	11,000	3.6	3.2	40,000	35,000
Iron	45,200	44,500	4.9	5.1	223,000	225,000
Kane	4,300	4,400	3.3	4.3	14,000	19,000
Piute	9,800	9,900	4.0	2.5	39,000	25,000
Washington	8,600	8,600	5.0	4.0	43,000	34,000
Wayne	8,400	8,100	3.6	4.1	30,000	33,000
Total	109,000	108,000	4.6	4.5	500,000	481,000
State						
Total	560,000	560,000	4.0	4.2	2,240,000	2,352,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	12,000	11,600	1.8	1.9	21,000	22,000
Cache	8,400	8,500	2.0	2.1	17,000	18,000
Davis	1,400	1,400	2.1	2.1	3,000	3,000
Morgan	2,200	2,400	1.8	2.1	4,000	5,000
Rich	33,000	32,100	1.7	1.6	56,000	52,400
Salt Lake	900	900	1.7	1.6	1,500	1,400
Tooele	3,600	3,600	2.1	1.7	7,500	6,200
Weber	2,500	2,500	2.0	2.0	5,000	5,000
Total	64,000	63,000	1.8	1.8	115,000	113,000
Central						
Juab	2,300	2,900	1.7	1.6	4,000	4,600
Millard	5,600	6,000	2.5	2.5	14,000	15,000
Sanpete	12,000	11,700	2.3	2.3	28,000	27,000
Sevier	2,600	2,400	2.7	2.1	7,000	5,000
Utah	6,500	6,000	2.2	2.2	14,000	13,400
Total	29,000	29,000	2.3	2.2	67,000	65,000
Eastern						
Carbon						
Daggett	2,500	3,200	1.6	1.9	4,000	6,000
Duchesne	14,000	15,700	1.9	2.4	26,000	38,000
Emery	3,100	2,500	2.3	2.4	7,000	6,000
Grand						
San Juan	1,000	1,900	2.0	1.6	2,000	3,000
Summit	10,000	9,500	2.0	2.1	20,000	20,000
Uintah	5,500	5,300	1.8	2.6	10,000	14,000
Wasatch	1,900	1,500	2.1	2.7	4,000	4,000
Other Counties	1,000	1,400	2.0	1.4	2,000	2,000
Total	39,000	41,000	1.9	2.3	75,000	93,000
Southern						
Beaver	3,200	2,900	2.8	2.8	9,000	8,100
Garfield	2,000	1,700	2.0	2.4	4,000	4,000
Iron	4,800	4,400	2.7	3.0	13,000	13,000
Kane	600	500	1.7	2.0	1,000	1,000
Piute	3,000	2,900	2.0	2.1	6,000	6,000
Washington	1,300	1,200	2.3	2.3	3,000	2,800
Wayne	3,100	3,400	2.3	2.7	7,000	9,100
Total	18,000	17,000	2.4	2.6	43,000	44,000
State						
Total	150,000	150,000	2.0	2.1	300,000	315,000

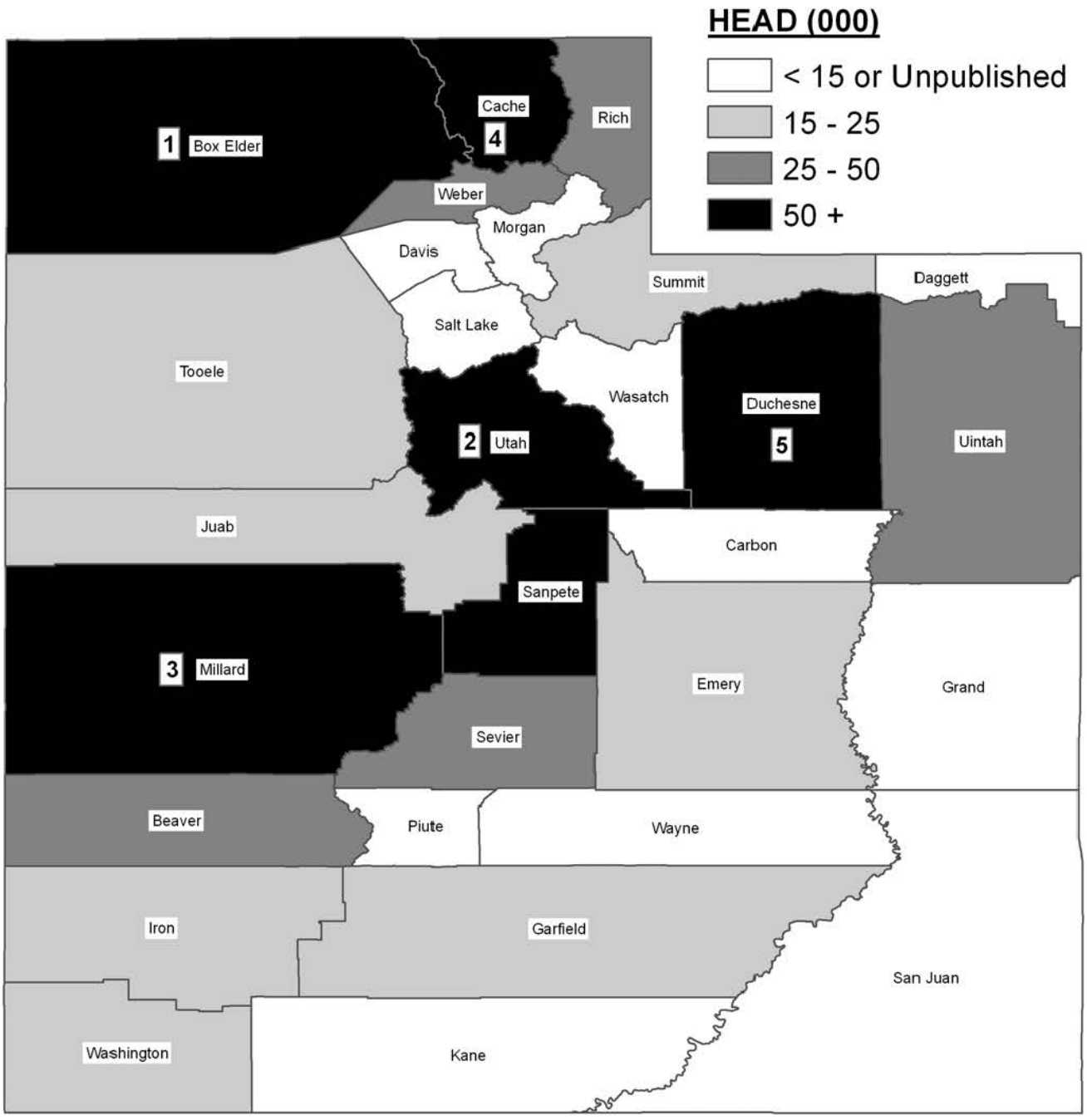
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2006-2007
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2007 and 2008

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2006	2007	2007	2008
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	76,400	70,200	14,630	19,280
Morgan	117,400	122,500	30,520	29,400
Salt Lake	40,810	30,500	7,450	8,330
Other Counties	11,030	11,800	2,820	2,910
Total	245,640	235,000	55,420	59,920
Central				
Utah	331,200	305,400	83,550	79,840
Total	331,200	305,400	83,550	79,840
Eastern				
Summit	46,000	59,000	16,420	16,150
Total	46,000	59,000	16,420	16,150
State				
Total	622,840	599,400	155,390	155,910

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2008



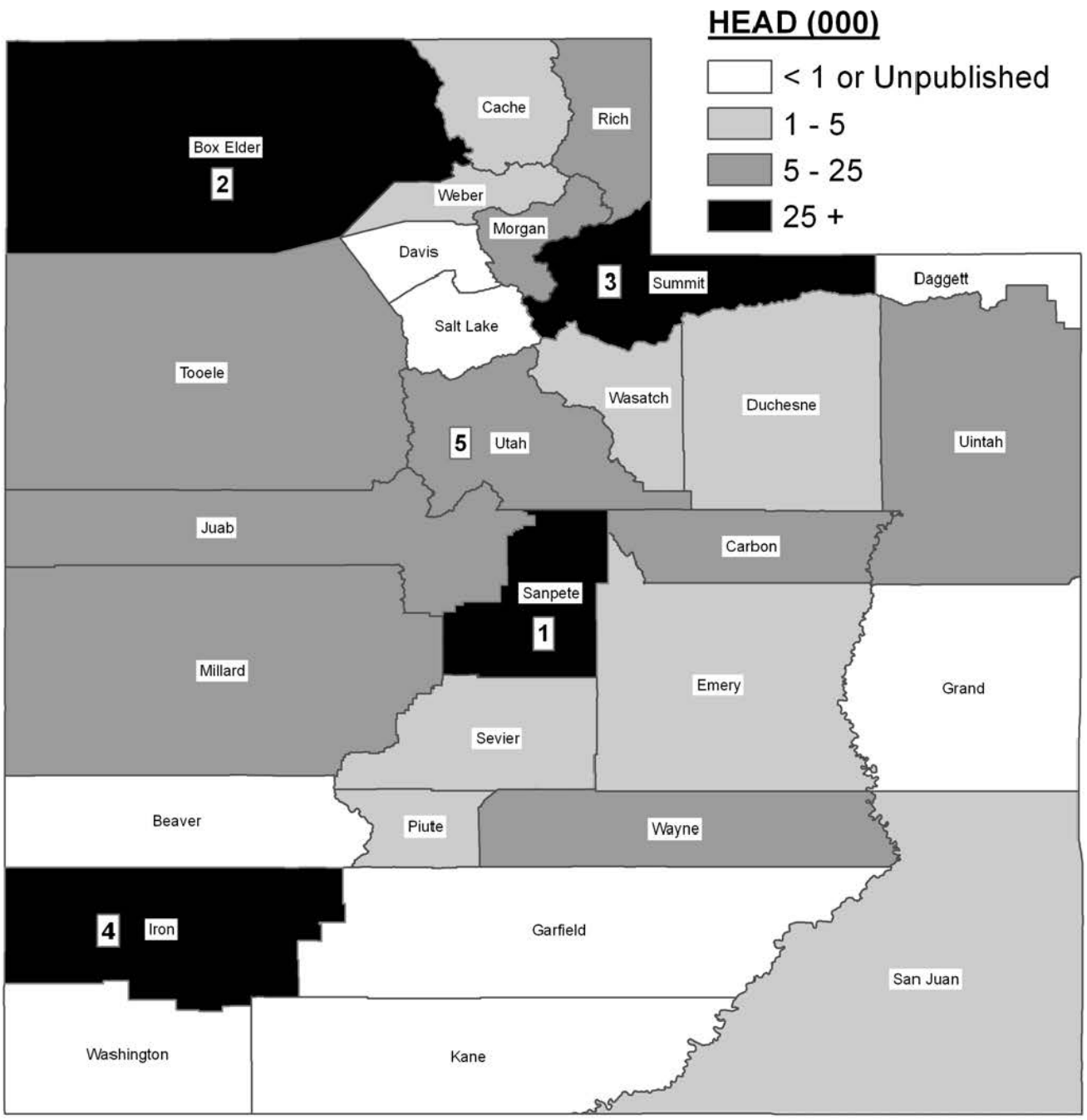
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2007 & 2008

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	97,000	109,000	40,000	50,000	7,800	8,800
Cache	60,000	62,000	9,000	14,500	13,800	13,100
Davis	7,000	8,000	2,500	3,500		
Morgan	7,000	8,000	2,000	3,000		900
Rich	34,000	35,000	18,500	18,500		
Salt Lake	10,000	10,000	3,000	4,000		
Tooele	26,000	25,000	17,000	15,000		
Weber	23,000	27,000	7,000	8,500	4,200	4,200
Other Counties					2,200	1,000
Total	264,000	284,000	99,000	117,000	28,000	28,000
Central						
Juab	20,000	17,000	8,000	8,000		
Millard	73,000	68,000	24,500	22,500	19,000	15,100
Sanpete	60,000	56,000	25,000	22,500		7,000
Sevier	46,000	47,000	15,000	16,500	2,800	
Utah	64,000	77,000	19,500	25,500	12,200	11,500
Other Counties					8,000	4,400
Total	263,000	265,000	92,000	95,000	42,000	38,000
Eastern						
Carbon	10,000	8,000	5,500	4,000		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,500		
Duchesne	58,000	60,000	26,500	32,500	3,800	4,500
Emery	25,000	25,000	17,500	14,500		
Grand	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500		
San Juan	15,000	14,000	10,500	8,500		
Summit	23,000	24,000	10,000	11,000	1,100	1,400
Uintah	33,000	29,000	14,500	13,000		
Wasatch	10,000	10,000	4,000	4,500	1,300	1,300
Other Counties					800	800
Total	181,000	177,000	93,000	92,000	7,000	8,000
Southern						
Beaver	30,000	29,000	14,000	14,000	2,400	2,400
Garfield	15,000	16,000	9,000	9,000		
Iron	21,000	25,000	9,500	11,500	2,600	3,200
Kane	12,000	11,000	5,000	5,500		
Piute	12,000	12,000	5,500	5,500	2,300	3,100
Washington	15,000	16,000	7,500	8,000		
Wayne	17,000	15,000	9,500	7,500	900	1,300
Other Counties					800	1,000
Total	122,000	124,000	60,000	61,000	9,000	11,000
State Total	830,000	850,000	344,000	365,000	86,000	85,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2008



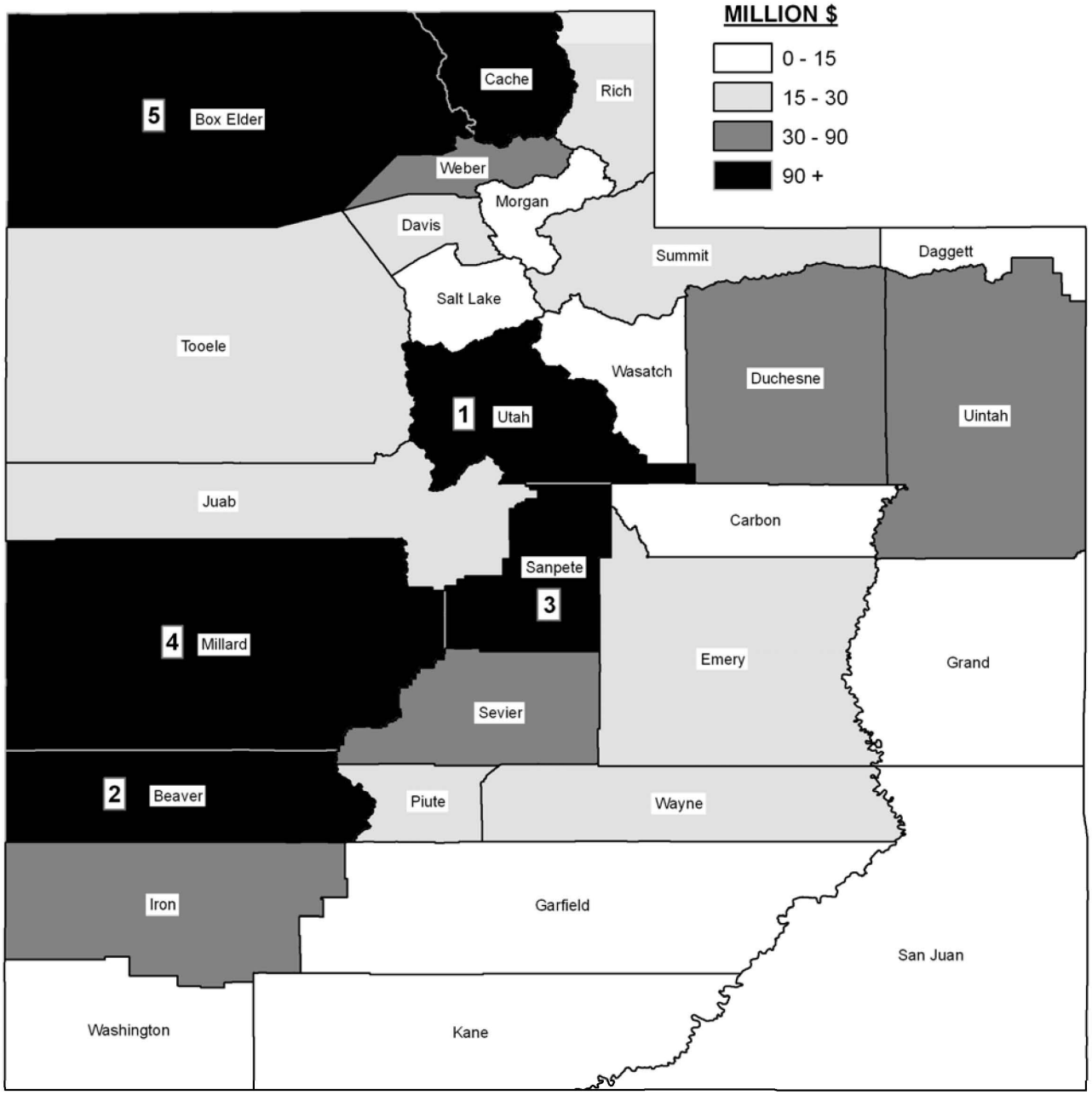
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	2007	2008
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	36,000	33,000
Cache	4,400	4,000
Davis	1,000	500
Morgan	12,000	13,000
Rich	7,000	8,500
Salt Lake	1,700	1,000
Tooele	6,400	6,000
Weber	4,500	4,000
Total	73,000	70,000
Central		
Juab	8,000	7,000
Millard	7,000	6,500
Sanpete	51,000	46,000
Sevier	5,500	4,500
Utah	17,500	16,000
Total	89,000	80,000
Eastern		
Carbon	13,000	11,000
Daggett		
Duchesne	2,600	2,300
Emery	2,400	2,200
Grand		
San Juan	2,000	2,500
Summit	31,000	31,000
Uintah	13,000	11,000
Wasatch	2,000	2,000
Total	66,000	62,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	31,000	28,000
Kane		
Piute	4,200	4,000
Washington		
Wayne	5,700	5,300
Other Counties	1,100	700
Total	42,000	38,000
State		
Total	270,000	250,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2007



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2006 & 2007

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	71.6	76.9	46.7	58.0	118.3	134.9
Cache	76.9	99.8	24.7	34.7	101.6	134.5
Davis	5.1	3.1	29.8	19.9	34.9	23.0
Morgan	13.6	11.4	2.3	2.9	15.9	14.3
Rich	17.5	15.4	4.2	2.1	21.7	17.5
Salt Lake	9.4	3.5	10.6	10.5	20.0	14.0
Tooele	23.5	21.3	4.4	6.3	27.9	27.6
Weber	23.7	25.8	8.2	12.6	31.9	38.4
Total	242.0	257.2	130.7	147.0	372.7	404.2
Central						
Juab	13.4	10.3	11.7	9.9	25.1	20.2
Millard	98.8	98.0	29.2	45.3	128.1	143.3
Sanpete	102.2	125.5	9.3	19.6	111.5	145.1
Sevier	30.7	30.1	11.0	13.8	41.7	43.9
Utah	90.7	102.4	44.7	54.1	135.4	156.5
Total	335.8	366.3	106.0	142.7	441.8	509.0
Eastern						
Carbon	6.2	4.3	1.9	2.2	8.1	6.5
Daggett	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.5	2.1
Duchesne	40.1	25.4	11.9	12.3	52.0	37.7
Emery	20.8	11.9	4.5	5.3	25.3	17.2
Grand	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.8	3.1
San Juan	7.9	6.3	3.8	7.5	11.7	13.8
Summit	19.6	20.3	2.5	1.9	22.1	22.2
Uintah	20.0	19.1	9.7	13.6	29.7	32.7
Wasatch	8.6	8.1	1.6	2.4	10.2	10.5
Total	126.9	98.0	37.5	47.8	164.4	145.8
Southern						
Beaver	120.6	146.1	8.1	10.1	128.7	156.2
Garfield	9.2	5.4	2.3	2.4	11.4	7.8
Iron	58.5	30.9	19.1	28.1	77.6	59.0
Kane	6.3	10.7	0.8	0.5	7.1	11.2
Piute	12.2	14.3	2.4	2.4	14.5	16.7
Washington	8.0	5.8	3.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
Wayne	11.4	16.1	2.3	4.3	13.8	20.4
Total	226.2	229.3	38.6	51.4	264.8	280.7
State						
Total	930.8	950.8	312.8	388.9	1,243.7	1,339.7

Enterprise Budgets

Prepared by the Economics Department, Utah State University

The following crop and livestock enterprise budgets were prepared by personnel at Utah State University with input from farmers and ranchers. These budgets are provided to assist farmers and ranchers in evaluating alternatives that may increase the profitability of their operation. The costs and returns commonly vary for a particular farm or ranch from those shown. Therefore, a column has been provided to adapt the budget to reflect the costs and returns for a specific farm or ranch enterprise.

Questions concerning these budgets should be referred to the appropriate contact individual in the Economics department at Utah State University in Logan at 435- 797-2310.

Budgets published in this and previous additions of Utah Agricultural Statistics as well as budgets for other crop and livestock enterprises may be found on the extension web page at Utah State University, http://extension.usu.edu/.

Index of Enterprise Budgets by Subject
and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics, 1993-2008

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns per acre from growing dryland hard red winter wheat using chemical fallow in Box Elder County, 2008.

Receipts		Quantity per acre	Unit	Price per Unit	Value per acre	Total	Your Values
Wheat		35	bushels	$7.00	$245.00		
Subtotal Receipts						$245.00	
Operating costs							
Fallow Year							
	Fall Chemical Fallow	1	acre	$2.10	$2.10		
	May Chemical Fallow	1	acre	$2.10	$2.10		
	July Chemical Fallow	1	acre	$2.10	$2.10		
Operations						$6.30	
Herbicides (3 applications)							
	Glyphosate (1qt/acre)	3	quart	$12.40	$37.20		
	2,4-D LV6 Ester (½ pt/acre)	1.5	pints	$2.83	$4.25		
	Surfactant (0.16 oz/acre)	0.8	oz	$0.65	$0.52		
Subtotal Herbicide Costs						$41.97	
Subtotal Operating Costs for the Fallow Year						$48.27	
Crop Year							
Fertilization							
	Spring Fertilizer 46-0-0	35	units	$0.97	$33.95		
	Application	1	acre	$2.25	$2.25		
	Ally Extra	0.2	ounces	$10.66	$2.13		
	Application	1	acre	$3.00	$3.00		
Planting		1	acre	$4.96	$4.96		
	Seed	65	pounds	$0.20	$13.00		
	Starter Fertilizer 16-20-0-14	5	units	$0.67	$3.35		
Harvest							
	Combine	1	acre	$9.56	$9.56		
	Haul Grain	35	bushel	$0.35	$12.25		
Interest on operating capital				7.61%	547.00%		
Subtotal Operating Costs for the Crop Year						$89.92	
Total Operating Costs for Fallow and Crop Years						$138.19	
Net Returns above Operating Costs						$106.81	
Ownership Costs							
425 HP 4WD Tractor			acre		$0.75		
80' Herbicide Sprayer			acre		$0.86		
Combine 30' Header			acre		$10.57		
40' Deep Furrow Drill			acre		$2.02		
						$14.20	
Total Operating and Ownership Costs						$152.39	
Net Returns to Owner (for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk)						$92.61	

Prepared by Lyle Holmgren, Box Elder county agent, with input from local producers

Net Returns above Operating Costs for Various Prices and Yields

	Production in bushels per acre					
Price ($ per bushel)	20	25	30	35	40	45
$5.00	($32.94)	($9.69)	$13.56	$36.81	$60.06	$83.31
$5.50	($22.94)	$2.81	$28.56	$54.31	$80.06	$105.81
$6.00	($12.94)	$15.31	$43.56	$71.81	$100.06	$128.31
$6.50	($2.94)	$27.81	$58.56	$89.31	$120.06	$150.81
$7.00	$7.06	$40.31	$73.56	$106.81	$140.06	$173.31
$7.50	$17.06	$52.81	$88.56	$124.31	$160.06	$195.81
$8.00	$27.06	$65.31	$103.56	$141.81	$180.06	$218.31
$8.50	$37.06	$77.81	$118.56	$159.31	$200.06	$240.81
$9.00	$47.06	$90.31	$133.56	$176.81	$220.06	$263.31

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns per acre from growing dryland hard red winter wheat using conventional fallow in Box Elder County, 2008.

Receipts	Quantity per acre	Unit	Price per unit	Value per acre	Total	Your Values
Wheat	35	bushels	$7.00	$245.00		
Subtotal Receipts					$245.00	
Operating costs						
Fallow Year						
Fall Chisel Plow	1	acre	$4.55	$4.55		
Spring Chisel Plow	1	acre	$4.55	$4.55		
Summer Weeding	2	acre	$3.85	$7.70		
Subtotal Operating Costs for the Fallow Year					**$16.80**	
Crop Year						
Fertilization						
Anhydrous Amm.	45	units	$0.79	$35.69		
Application	1	acre	$2.25	$2.25		
Planting	1	acre	$4.96	$4.96		
Seed	65	pounds	$0.20	$13.00		
Herbicide						
Ally Extra	0.2	ounces	$10.66	$2.13		
2,4-D	0.75	pint	$2.82	$2.12		
Application	1	acre	$3.00	$3.00		
Harvest						
Combine	1	acre	$9.56	$9.56		
Haul Grain	35	bushel	$0.35	$12.25		
capital			7.61%	$3.37		
Subtotal Operating Costs for the Crop Year					**$88.32**	
Total Operating Costs for Fallow and Crop Years					**$105.12**	
Net Returns above Operating Costs					**$139.88**	
Ownership Costs						
425 HP 4WD Tractor		acre		1.78		
40' Chisel Plow + Weeder Attach		acre		$0.65		
80' Herbicide Sprayer		acre		0.86		
Combine 30' Header		acre		10.57		
40' Deep Furrow Drill		acre		2.02		
Total Ownership Costs					**$15.88**	
Total costs					**$121.00**	
Net Returns to Owner (for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk)					**$124.00**	

Prepared by Lyle Holmgren, Box Elder county agent, with input from local producers

Net Returns above Operating Costs for various prices and production

Production in bushels per acre

$/bushel	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
$4.50	($9.87)	$10.88	$31.63	$52.38	$73.13	$93.88	$114.63
$5.00	$0.13	$23.38	$46.63	$69.88	$93.13	$116.38	$139.63
$5.50	$10.13	$35.88	$61.63	$87.38	$113.13	$138.88	$164.63
$6.00	$20.13	$48.38	$76.63	$104.88	$133.13	$161.38	$189.63
$6.50	$30.13	$60.88	$91.63	$122.38	$153.13	$183.88	$214.63
$7.00	$40.13	$73.38	$106.63	$139.88	$173.13	$206.38	$239.63
$7.50	$50.13	$85.88	$121.63	$157.38	$193.13	$228.88	$264.63
$8.00	$60.13	$98.38	$136.63	$174.88	$213.13	$251.38	$289.63
$8.50	$70.13	$110.88	$151.63	$192.38	$233.13	$273.88	$314.63
$9.00	$80.13	$123.38	$166.63	$209.88	$253.13	$296.38	$339.63
$9.50	$90.13	$135.88	$181.63	$227.38	$273.13	$318.88	$364.63

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns per acre from growing alfalfa hay Uintah County, 2008

Receipts	Quantity per acre	Unit	Price/cost per unit	Value/cost per acre	Your Value
Alfalfa hay	5.0	tons	$170.00	$850.00	
Residue	0.50	AUM	$12.00	$6.00	
Subtotal				$856.00	
Operating costs					
Fertilization					
Phosphate (11-52-0)	144	pounds	$0.60	$86.40	
Potassium (0-0-60)	120	pounds	$0.50	$60.00	
Custom application	1	acre	$4.25	$4.25	
Pesticides/herbicides					
Raptor w/surfactant	5	ounces	$6.00	$30.00	
Select	8	ounces	$1.20	$9.60	
Custom application	1	acre	$6.25	$6.25	
Irrigation (center pivot)	9	irrigations			
Labor	2.00	hours	$10.00	$20.00	
Water assessment	1	share	$10.00	$10.00	
Repairs/maintenance	1	acre	$12.00	$12.00	
Pumping	30	acre inch	$0.42	$12.60	
Harvesting					
Swathing	3	acre	$5.36	$16.08	
Turning	3	acre	$1.85	$5.55	
Baling	5	tons	$6.37	$31.85	
Hauling/stacking	5	tons	$4.83	$24.15	
Crop insurance (75% Yield, 100% Price)	1	acre	$15.61	$15.61	
Interest on operating capital			7.50%	$10.14	
Subtotal				$354.48	
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$221.38	
Establishment costs	1	acre	$ 55.00	$55.00	
Insurance	1	acre	$ 2.00	$2.00	
Machinery ownership costs	1	acre	$ 120.38	$120.38	
Irrigation equipment costs	1	acre	$ 44.00	$44.00	
Total costs				$575.86	
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
Above operating costs				$501.52	
Above total listed costs				$280.14	

Net returns per acre above operating costs

for alternative prices and levels of production

Yield	Selling Price ($/ton)				
(Ton/Ac)	**$160.00**	**$165.00**	**$170.00**	**$175.00**	**$180.00**
3.50	$228.32	$245.82	$263.32	$280.82	$298.32
4.00	$302.72	$322.72	$342.72	$362.72	$382.72
4.50	$377.12	$399.62	$422.12	$444.62	$467.12
5.00	$451.52	$476.52	$501.52	$526.52	$551.52
5.50	$525.92	$553.42	$580.92	$608.42	$635.92
6.00	$600.32	$630.32	$660.32	$690.32	$720.32
6.50	$674.72	$707.22	$739.72	$772.22	$804.72

Assumptions

1. Alfalfa already established harvested in June, July, and September.
2. Interest computed on fertilization/herbicide costs for 6 months and operating costs for 3 months.
3. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs and labor.
4. Machinery ownership costs are allocated based on equipment used for each crop.
5. Machinery ownership costs include depreciation, interest, insurance, and housing.

Budget prepared by: E. Bruce Godfrey and Boyd Kitchen

Enterprise Budgets: Machinery and Equipment Costs

Machinery and Equipment Costs for Conventional Fallow Hard Red Winter Wheat

Operation	Purchase	Years to	Salvage	Hours	Acres	Ownership Costs		Operating Costs		Total Costs	
(Fuel Price - $4.00/gal)	Price	Trade	Value	Used	per hr.	per hr.	per ac.	per hr.	per ac.	per hr.	per ac.
Plowing											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	21	$38.04	$1.78	$93.00	$4.36	$131.04	$6.14
40' Chisel Plow + Weeder Attach	$50,000	15	$10,000	250		$14.91	$0.70	$4.00	$0.19	$18.91	$0.89
	Totals					**$52.95**	**$2.48**	**$97.00**	**$4.55**	**$149.95**	**$7.03**
Weeding											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	25	$38.04	$1.51	$93.00	$3.69	$131.04	$5.20
40' Chisel Plow + Weeder Attach	$50,000	15	$10,000	250		$14.91	$0.59	$4.00	$0.16	$18.91	$0.75
	Totals					**$52.95**	**$2.10**	**$97.00**	**$3.85**	**$149.95**	**$5.95**
Spraying											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	51	$38.04	$0.75	$93.00	$1.83	$131.04	$2.57
80' Herbicide Sprayer	$35,000	15	$17,500	50		$43.99	$0.86	$14.00	$0.28	$57.99	$1.14
	Totals					**$82.03**	**$1.61**	**$107.00**	**$2.10**	**$189.03**	**$3.71**
Harvesting											
Combine 30' Header	$250,000	8	$125,000	200	11	$114.90	$10.77	$101.97	$9.56	$216.87	$20.33
	Totals					**$114.90**	**$10.77**	**$101.97**	**$9.56**	**$216.87**	**$20.33**
Planting											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	20	$38.04	$1.87	$93.00	$4.57	$131.04	$6.44
48' Deep Furrow Drill	$60,000	6	$30,000	150		$41.13	$2.02	$8.00	$0.39	$49.13	$2.41
	Totals					**$79.17**	**$3.89**	**$101.00**	**$4.96**	**$180.17**	**$8.85**

Machinery and Equipment Costs for Chemical Fallow Hard Red Winter Wheat

Operation	Purchase	Years to	Salvage	Hours	Acres	Ownership Costs		Operating Costs		Total Costs	
(Fuel Price - $4.00/gal)	Price	Trade	Value	Used	per hr.	per hr.	per ac.	per hr.	per ac.	per hr.	per ac.
Spraying											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	51	$38.04	$0.75	$93.00	$1.83	$131.04	$2.57
80' Herbicide Sprayer	$35,000	15	$17,500	50		$43.99	$0.86	$14.00	$0.28	$57.99	$1.14
	Totals					**$82.03**	**$1.61**	**$107.00**	**$2.10**	**$189.03**	**$3.71**
Harvesting											
Combine 30' Header	$250,000	8	$125,000	200	11	$114.90	$10.77	$101.97	$9.56	$216.87	$20.33
	Totals					**$114.90**	**$10.77**	**$101.97**	**$9.56**	**$216.87**	**$20.33**
Planting											
425 HP 4WD Tractor	$250,000	12	$125,000	450	20	$38.04	$1.87	$93.00	$4.57	$131.04	$6.44
48' Deep Furrow Drill	$60,000	6	$30,000	150		$41.13	$2.02	$8.00	$0.39	$49.13	$2.41
	Totals					**$79.17**	**$3.89**	**$101.00**	**$4.96**	**$180.17**	**$8.85**

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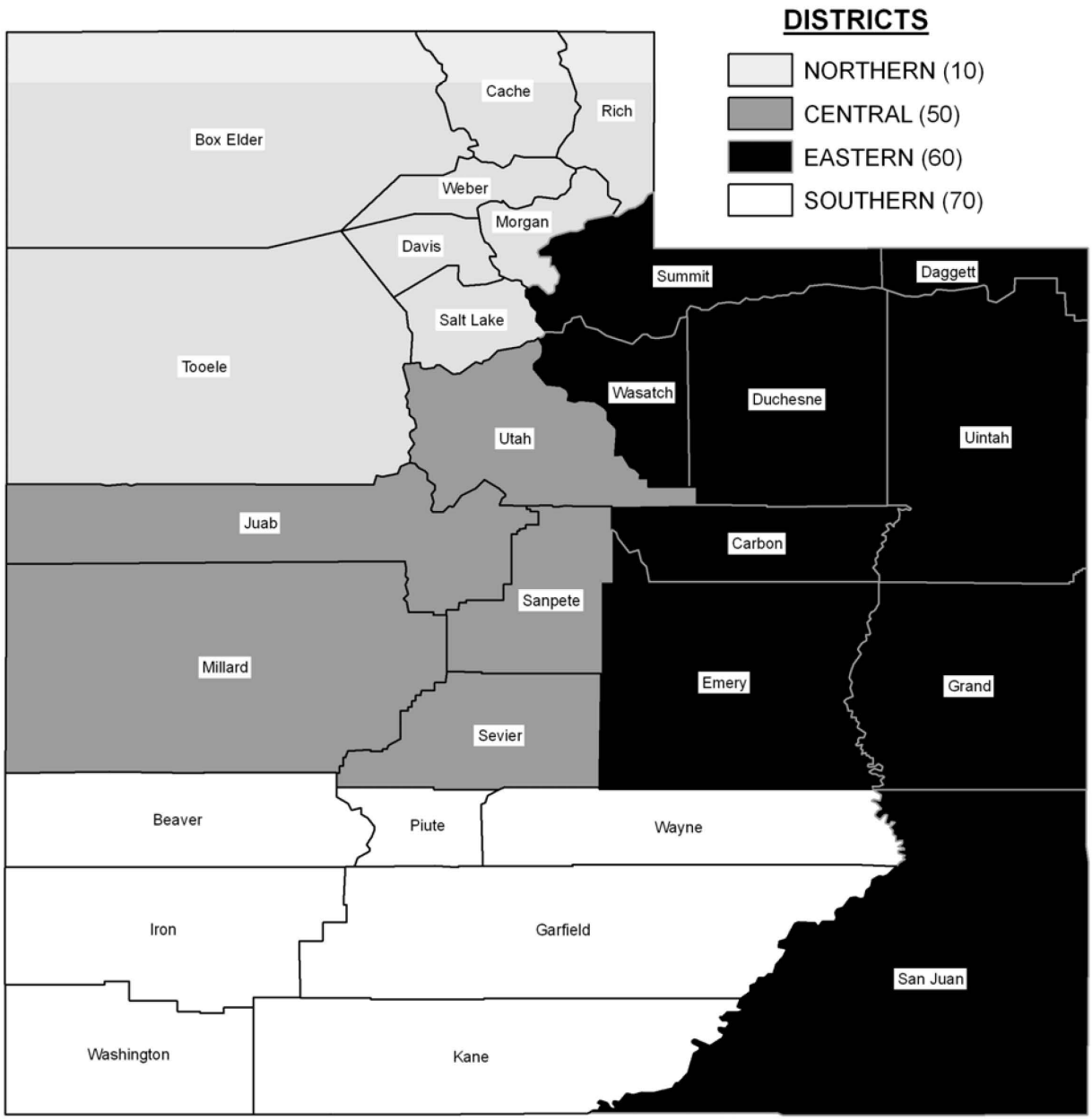
UTAH COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
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